DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 152 061 EC 110 197

TITLE	Access National Parks: A Guide for Handicapped Visitors.
INSTITUTION	National Park Service (Dept. of Interior), Washington, D.C.
PUB DATE	Jan 78
NOTE	214p.
AVAILABLE FROM	Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (Stock No. 024-005-00691-5, $3.50)
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.83 HC-$11.37 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	*Aurally Handicapped; Building Design; Design Needs; Handicapped; Handicapped Children; *Park Design; *Parks; *Physically Handicapped; Trails; *Visually Handicapped

ABSTRACT

The manual provides information on accessibility of facilities, services, and interpretive programs in approximately 300 areas of the U.S. National Park System. Details are arranged alphabetically within each state and usually include a brief historical description, parking, entrance and restroom accessibility, and special adaptations for the visually and aurally handicapped. Regional maps show the location of National Park Service properties and list the regional offices. (CL)

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Access National Parks

A Guide for Handicapped Visitors

EC110197

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C.
1978

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

United States. National Park Service
Access national parks.
1. National parks and reserves – United States – Guide-books. 2. Handicapped – Recreation. I. Title.
E160.U644 1977 917.3'04'9260240816 77-608256

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents,
U.S. Government Printing Office,
Washington, DC 20402
Stock Number 024-005-00691-5

Foreword

"Access National Parks" is a handbook of accessibility for handicapped visitors to the National Park System. It is, also, a milepost for the Department of the Interior and the National Park Service. It shows evidence of substantial progress made toward our goal of providing beneficial, comfortable and enjoyable park visits for everyone.

The national parks of the United States are a wondrous treasury of history and nature. As we all share the ownership and future of this national birthright, so should we all have the opportunity to enjoy and to draw strength and identity from the mountain wilderness, the wild rivers and seashores, the citadels, battlegrounds, the places where our history was shaped, the homes of historic and prehistoric Americans, and the natural areas of desert, swamp, forest and island.

The national parks—urban and remote—with their diversity of historic shrines, wilderness, recreation areas, the centers of art displayed and performed, should be fully accessible for the participation, growth and enjoyment of all.

In his address to the first White House Conference on Handicapped Individuals on May 23 of last year, President Carter added a new dimension to his fight for "human rights." He said "The time for discrimination against the handicapped in the United States is over . . . [The law and regulations] require that when programs are made available to the public, those programs are made available to the handicapped public . . . It is almost inconceivable . . . that these basic rights have been delayed so long. These are not times for thanksgiving, but for a sustained demand and a time to assess other opportunities in the future."

We have been challenged to assess our progress and to discover opportunities for improvement in the future. I pledge the best efforts of the Department of the Interior and the National Park Service to work toward that goal, and I invite all visitors to the national parks to aid us by sending suggestions for improvements of facilities and programs.

Cecil D. Andrus
Secretary of the Interior

January 1978

Introduction

Eminent outdoorsman and writer Sigurd E. Olson, in speaking about the nature and work of the National Park Service, said:

> ". . . *Important though practice may be and inevitable as problems may be, in the back of all this is a feeling of humanitarianism . . . a philosophy. We're dealing with people and with people's happiness, we're dealing with people's needs.*"

We have attempted to reflect this philosophy in the newest edition of a handbook designed for handicapped visitors to the National Park System, "Access National Parks."

At some stage in life, almost every person may experience a "condition" that could be classified as handicapping. One who appears healthy at sea level may very well find unbearable the thin air at mile-high altitudes—a difficulty many persons with heart and respiratory conditions encounter. An arm or a leg in a cast is a handicap, obviously. Many persons must live permanently with similar handicaps.

Physical barriers and the equally frustrating barriers to full understanding found in one-dimensional educational programs can prevent a person from fully enjoying a park and its resources. In planning this handbook we have tried to show where these obstacles have been eliminated and where they still exist. And in our review of them, we have also learned of many that can and will be easily corrected and of others that can be corrected in future planning.

The National Parks are for all people. We hope that this book will be a useful tool to improve visits to your national parks.

William J. Whalen
Director
National Park Service

General Information

"Access National Parks" details information about accessibility of facilities, services and interpretive programs in almost 300 areas of the National Park System. A few general comments and suggestions are included here to supplement the detailed information.

Planning Itineraries

Most people plan trips by geographical regions for best utilization of available time. Included, at the back of the book, are maps of the National Park System according to the National Park Service regional structure, such as North Atlantic, Midwest and Rocky Mountain. All parks within the regions are named and located on the maps. The list of regional offices, with their addresses and telephone numbers, is also provided in that section. When the reader has selected parks found to be of interest and accessible, printed materials, maps and other general information may be obtained from the regional offices that administer the parks chosen.

Mailing addresses are listed in the park headings. A few are quite a distance from the parks. For this reason, specific directions for reaching the parks are provided. Telephone numbers for general information and directions, accessible, alternative transportation and other services or facilities, are listed for all parks. Special telephone numbers are given for reservations of accessible lodgings, ticket reservations and for advance arrangements for assistance or special guided tours, open hours and seasons. In cases where the parks do not have accessible restaurants and lodgings, the nearest general locations of these services are noted.

Many parks are "fee" areas. Specific information about these areas, and about their fees for entrance, camping, parking, and other special services should be requested from the appropriate regional office or park.

The Golden Eagle Passport, an annual entry permit, is available for $10 at any regional office, any "fee" area, or National Park Service headquarters in Washington, D.C.

A free, lifetime, Golden Age Passport is also available at any of these offices, for citizens or permanent residents of the United States, 62 years of age or older, upon submission of proof of age Detailed information about the Passports should be obtained from the appropriate regional offices

Few areas restrict seeing-eye dogs, and these are only where safety requires such restrictions. Details about such restrictions can be obtained from regional offices

Medical Considerations

In every case where altitude is a consideration, both high points and average elevations of roads over which visitors must travel are noted In this connection, every park at high elevation, and most, at all elevations, have available oxygen and first aid equipment with personnel trained in administration Some parks have clinics staffed by doctors and nurses, some have hospitals within their boundaries Many parks have wheelchairs, some electric and some equipped with pneumatic tires, for emergency purposes, or for non-emergency use on a temporary basis In all cases, where appropriate—principally in remote areas—the nearest full range of medical services is noted In urban and near-urban parks, park personnel can provide such information and assist as needed

Interpretive and Special Programs

Wherever parks have "senses" trails, or where such trails are planned, they are described By increasing acuteness of the senses of hearing, smelling, tasting and touching, a new dimension is added to the enjoyment and understanding of the special features of the parks for all visitors The same is true of improved exhibits including models, materials, artifacts and contour maps

Many parks now have interpreters capable of communicating with visitors through sign language The Service is attempting to expand this service through training courses and accelerated employment of persons skilled in this form of communication

Evaluation of Program and Facilities

Your comments, criticisms and suggestions would be helpful to the National Park Service If you find the book useful, if you encounter difficulties or errors of fact, and if you have suggestions for improvement of services and programs, please send your comments to the address given on page 197

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Route 1, Box 103
Daviston, Alabama 36256
(205) 234-7111

At Horseshoe Bend, Gen. Andrew Jackson's forces broke the power of the Creek Indian Confederacy and opened Alabama and other parts of the Old Southwest to settlement after fierce fighting here March 27, 1814, in the battle on the Tallapoosa River. This is a "Living History" area.

The park is 12 miles (19.32 km) north of Dadeville on Alabama Highway 49. The visitor center is at ground level and fully accessible from the parking lot where spaces are designated for visitors in wheelchairs. Restroom entry doors are 27 inches (68.58 cm) wide. Stall doors in the men's room are 22½ inches (57.15 cm) wide and in the women's room are 23-1/4 inches (59.055 cm) wide. Modification of the restrooms is underway.

In the visitor center and museum, interpretation is provided by push-button audiovisual programs and staff talks. The park regularly schedules programs for visually handicapped children and for children with hearing impairment.

A 3-mile (4.8 km) loop road through the battlefield has overlooks, roadside exhibits and paved paths to exhibit shelters.

Natchez Trace Parkway
(See Mississippi)

Russell Cave National Monument
Route 1, Box 175
Bridgeport, Alabama 35740
(205) 495-2672

An almost continuous archeological record of human habitation from at least 6000 B.C. to about A.D. 1650 is revealed in this cave. This is a "Living History" area.

The park is 8 miles (12.88 km) west of Bridgeport on County Routes 91 and 75. The visitor center is entered at ground level from the parking area which has curb ramps and designated parking spaces. The walkway, however, is at a slight upgrade and visitors may require assistance over the 53-yard (48.44 m) route to the visitor center. The alternative is a loop road near the visitor center where visitors in wheelchairs may be discharged 58 feet (17.7132 m) from the entry. Restroom entry doors are 29 inches (73.66 cm) wide and modified stalls with curtains are 31 inches (78.74 cm) wide.

The cave is accessible by level path, but is entered by steps; the excavations can be seen only from within the cave entry. Exhibits in the museum depict the cave in detail. No exhibits are available for touching.

Living history demonstrations are held in season outside the visitor center at the rear of the building. Interpretive talks and guided tours are given to organized groups, and informally to individual visitors.

Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site
399 Old Montgomery Road
Tuskegee, Alabama 36083
(205) 727-6390

Booker T. Washington founded this college for black Americans in 1881. Preserved here are the student-made brick buildings, Washington's home, "The Oaks" and the George Washington Carver Museum.

Park headquarters is at Grey Columns. Part of The Oaks, all of the museum and Grey Columns are now open to the public. Visitors in wheelchairs may enter the lower level (basement) of the museum from a service roadway to the rear of the building. A parking lot is nearby. Carver's workshop is in this area.

The front of the museum and its main floor are reached by 15 steps down a long slope. A temporary ramp is in place over one step at the entry. A permanent ramp with railings, of either a circular or switchback form, appropriate to the historic structure, is expected to be completed by 1979. Plans for a permanent rampto a side porch of The Oaks are also being studied.

Visitors in wheelchairs may now enter the lower (basement) level of the home over a temporary ramp. Temporary comfort stations are portable restrooms capable of accommodating visitors in wheelchairs near both the home and the museum.

Audiovisual orientation programs and formal and informal interpretive programs are offered in all three buildings at various levels. A 10-minute docu-drama is presented during the summer months.

For general information on the Alaska group of National Parks, contact the Director, Alaska Area Office, Room 202, 540 West 5th Avenue, Anchorage, Alaska 99501; telephone (907) 276-8166

Glacier Bay National Monument
Summer: Gustavus, Alaska 99826
Winter: Federal Building, Juneau, Alaska 99802
(907) 697-3341 (summer), (907) 586-7127 (winter)

Great tidewater glaciers, examples of early stages of post-glacial forests, and rare species of wildlife characterize Glacier Bay National Monument, the largest area in the National Park System.

Access from Juneau is principally by seaplane, a Cessna 26 passenger craft with wide cargo doors, and by cruise ship. Charter boats can also be taken from Juneau but tidal docking problems present difficulties. The headquarters is at Bartlett Cove, 1/4 mile (0.4025 km) from the Lodge, 10 miles (16.1 km) from Gustavus. Restrooms at the headquarters are inadequate for visitors in wheelchairs.

The main features of the area can be viewed by a 7-hour trip (daily) on a 110-passenger cruise ship, "Thunder Bay." Single-use restrooms on board are accessible through 30-inch (76.20 cm) wide doors, at deck level. A park naturalist provides interpretation on the trip.

A boardwalk connects cabins with the Glacier Bay Lodge. Portable ramps are needed and available, to enter the cabins with assistance. Cabin bathrooms are fully accessible, but lodge restrooms on the first floor have 24-inch (60.96 cm) stall doors. Reservations should be made with Glacier Bay Lodge, Inc., Suite 312, Park Place Building, Seattle, Washington 98101, (206) 624-8551.

A campfire program is held nightly in the second floor audiovisual room of the lodge. Personnel are available to assist visitors in wheelchairs to the upper level.

Katmai National Monument
P.O. Box 7
King Salmon, Alaska 99613
(907) 246-3305

Variety marks this vast land: lakes, forests, mountains, marshlands all abound in wildlife—including the Alaskan brown bear, the world's largest carnivore. Here in the second largest area in the National Park System, the volcano Novarupta erupted violently in 1912, forming the ash-filled "Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes," where steam rose from countless fumeroles in the ash. Today, only a few active vents remain.

Katmai will be a difficult area for persons with physical disabilities to visit until both land and water surface transportation becomes available.

Headquarters is in King Salmon, 300 miles (483 km) southwest of Anchorage by air. King Salmon is 30 miles (48.3 km) from the Brooks River Lodge on Naknek Lake by small seaplanes. Depending on the weather, seaplanes land close to the beach or transfer passengers to a dinghy for the shore trip. The sky is clear or partly cloudy only about 20 percent of the time. Violent winds and rainstorms, known as williwaws, frequently sweep the area.

Brooks River has a modern, concession-run lodge, cabins, meals and a 40-mile (64.4 km) round-trip, 4-wheel-drive bus tour to the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes. Illustrated evening talks on the monument, its scenic beauty, geology, wildlife and history are given at the lodge, and nature walks are conducted in the vicinity.

King Salmon has some restaurants accessible at ground level, inadequate restrooms and lodgings, and minimal medical services.

Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park

Box 517
Skagway, Alaska 99840
(907) 983-2400

The park, authorized in 1976, preserves historic Skagway structures, Chilkoot Trail and White Pass Trail (from Dyea to the Canadian Border) of the 1898 Gold Rush in Alaska, with an interpretive center in Seattle. The park will be part of a projected international park with Canadian units and will provide recreation and campgrounds for hikers.

The interpretive center will be located at 127 South Main Street, Pioneer Square Historic District, Seattle. Information about the Seattle center may be obtained from the Pacific Northwest Region of the National Park Service, Office of Public Affairs, 601 Fourth and Pike Building, Seattle, Wash. 98101, (206) 442-4830.

Park headquarters and visitor center are in the old train depot building of the White Pass and Yukon Route, at 2nd and Broadway in Skagway. Entrance is at ground level except for a 4-inch (9.8 cm) threshold. Assistance is available. The visitor center has no restrooms, but fully accessible restrooms are available in the new White Pass and Yukon Route depot, adjacent to the old depot and accessible at ground level.

The visitor center offers an audiovisual orientation program and materials for self-guidance around the historic area, principally five blocks along Broadway. The boardwalks and sometimes uneven gravel streets may prove difficult for some visitors.

Access to Skagway is by plane from Juneau, by cruise ship, or by State of Alaska ferryliner, and later by highway from Skagway to Car Cross which will be opened in the fall of 1977. Some restaurants are accessible at ground level; assistance is always available.

The most modern hotel, the Klondike Inn, is accessible, with assistance over two entry steps. It has guest rooms on the ground floor. Public restrooms in hotels are uniformly too narrow to accommodate wheelchairs, but the entry doors of bathrooms in the guestrooms at the Klondike Inn range from 28 to 30 inches (71.12 cm to 76.20 cm) in width. Reservations for accessible guestrooms should be made through the Chamber of Commerce of Skagway.

Mount McKinley National Park
P.O. Box 9
McKinley Park, Alaska 99755
(907) 683-2294

Mount McKinley, at 20,320 feet (6,193.536 m), is the highest mountain in North America. Large glaciers of the Alaska Range, caribou, Dall sheep, moose, grizzly bears, timber wolves, and other wildlife are highlights of this second largest national park.

The park is 240 miles (386.4 km) north of Anchorage and 120 miles (193.2 km) south of Fairbanks, on Alaska Highway 3. Alternate transportation to the park is by railroad. The Alaska Railroad runs during the summer daily in both directions, a 4-hour trip from Fairbanks and a 7-hour trip from Anchorage.

The Riley Creek visitor orientation center is 1/4 mile (0.4025 km) off Alaska 3 on the park road. A free sightseeing shuttlebus trip is available from the Riley Creek center to Wonder Lake, a 10-hour, 170-mile round trip. Some visitors may need assistance in boarding the bus.

The McKinley Park Station Hotel is 3/4 mile (1.2075 km) from the Riley Creek center on the park road. The hotel was rebuilt in 1973, at the site of the original which burned to the ground in 1972. Assistance will be needed at present over the four entrance steps, but a ramp is under construction.

Except for the entrance steps, the hotel is fully accessible by ramps or elevators with lobby, dining room and accessible and equipped restrooms on the main floor; lounge and recreation room in the basement, overnight guestrooms on the main and second floors. Reservations should be made early with the hotel by writing Box 9, McKinley Park, Alaska 99755. The hotel also has 84 railroad car accommodations.

Audiovisual programs, interpretive talks and self-guiding paths of hard-packed gravel, including one nature trail, are at the hotel area.

The Eielson Visitor Center, 65 miles (104.60 km) from the hotel, can be reached by bus or car. Entrance is on ground level, and displays, restrooms and observation facilities are all on one level and fully accessible.

A medical clinic is 14 miles north of the park on Alaska 3. The nearest full range of medical services will be found in Fairbanks. The highest road elevation is 3,950 feet (682.34 km).

Sitka National Historical Park
P.O. Box 738
Sitka, Alaska 99835
(907) 747-3370

The site of the 1804 fort and battle which marked the last major Tlingit Indian resistance to Russian colonization is preserved here. Tlingit totem poles are exhibited. This is a "Living History" area.

The visitor center is in downtown Sitka at 106 Metlakatla Street.

The center and all its facilities and events are fully accessible. Restrooms have been renovated to accommodate visitors in wheelchairs.

The 1-mile (1.61 km) round-trip trail to the Indian fort site is of hard-packed woodchip surface, negotiable by wheelchair with some assistance. The structures of the Russian colonization, added to the site in 1972, are being restored and are not yet open to the public. Totem poles are along the trail to the Indian fort. Living demonstrations, arts and crafts, interpretive programs, live and audiovisual, and exhibits are provided in the visitor center and at other park areas.

The park can be reached by a number of forms of transportation. Alaska Marine Highway provides ferry service on a regular schedule from Seattle and Prince Rupert. Alaska Airlines has daily service to Sitka from Anchorage, Seattle, Juneau and Ketchikan. A number of anchored cruise ships put passengers on shore by motor launch. The motor launches (lighters) will present difficulties for visitors in wheelchairs. Accessible restaurants, lodging and medical services are available in Sitka.

Canyon de Chelly National Monument
P.O Box 588
Chinle, Arizona 86503
(602) 674-5436
At the base of sheer red cliffs and in caves in canyon walls are ruins of Indian villages built between A.D. 350 and 1300. Navajo Indians still live and farm here.

The visitor center on Route 63, The Thunderbird Lodge Motel and Curio Shop, about 1 mile (1.61 km) away from the visitor center, and the campground comfort stations are all accessible. The parking curb, 55 feet (16.75 m) from the visitor center, has a ramp. Visitor center entry doors are 66 inches (1.67 m) wide, but restroom stall doors are only 29 inches (73.66 cm) inside.

Natural features are accessible by hiking, car, or special four-wheel-drive vehicles. The floor of the canyon can be reached only by four-wheel-drive vehicles over very rough terrain.

Audiovisual programs and interpretive talks are offered at the visitor center. Campfire programs are given at Cottonwood Campground near the visitor center. Special talks are given April through October at White House Ruin on the canyon floor and on the South Rim drive to White House overlook. Both sites are accessible by automobile and trail. Tseigi Point overlook on the South Rim drive is the only accessible overlook, however, for visitors in wheelchairs. All other overlooks are reached by trails from the parking areas over rough, rocky terrain of up to 300 yards (274.32 m). At Tseigi Point the parking area is a pullout from the South Rim drive, only a few feet from the overlook, which is a broad sidewalk.

Elevation at the visitor center is 5,500 feet (1,675 m). The South Rim drive averages 7,000 feet (2,132 m). Oxygen is available at the visitor center and at the Public Health Service at Chinle, 1 mile (1.61 km) away.

Casa Grande National Monument
P.O. Box 518, Coolidge, Arizona 85228
(602) 823-3172
Perplexing ruins of a massive four-story building, constructed of high-lime desert soil by Indians who farmed the Gila Valley 600 years ago, raise many unanswered questions for modern man.

The visitor center is located one mile (1.61 km) south of Coolidge. The entire area is accessible. The visitor center entrance and exit have ramps and the parking lot has a ramp over the curb. Surfaced walks provide access to the visitor center, restrooms and other facilities. All doors have lock-open devices. Restroom doors are 30 inches (76.2 cm) wide and stalls have assist bars.

An audio message repeater station, self-guiding trail and interpretive talks are available. The self-guiding trail is hard-packed earth without obstructions. Benches are provided at the base of each of the four legs supporting the shelter over the "Big House."

Elevation is approximately 1,400 feet (426.44 m).

Restaurant, lodging and medical services are available in Coolidge.

Chiricahua National Monument
Dos Cabezas Star Route, Willcox, Arizona 85643
(602) 824-3560

The varied rock formations here were created millions of years ago by volcanic activity, faulting, and erosion.

The visitor center is 38 miles (61.18 km) south of Willcox on State Route 186. Entry is directly from the parking area over a gently sloping ramp. Assistance may be needed up the more steeply inclined ramp to the restrooms outside of the visitor center. Restroom entry doors are 28 inches (71.12 cm) wide and stall doors 22 inches (55.88 cm).

Parking pullouts, all hard-surfaced, include those for viewing formations called China Boy, Sea Captain, Organ Pipe Rocks and Lake Bed Deposit. The first half of the self-guiding Forest Foothill Nature Trail near the visitor center is easily negotiable, but the last part of this trail would require some assistance. Other hiking trails, although of hard-packed earth, can present some difficulties because of steep slopes and occasional small rocks. Summer campfire programs are given at the campground, 1/2-mile (.80 km) by road from the visitor center.

Average elevation of the main features is 6,300 feet (1,918.98 m). Food, lodging and medical services are available in Willcox.

Coronado National Memorial
Star Route, Hereford, Arizona 85615
(602) 366-5515

Our Hispanic heritage and the first European exploration of the Southwest, by Francisco Vasquez de Coronado in 1540-42, are commemorated here, near the point wheve Coronado's expedition entered what is now the United States. A "Living History" area.

The administration building which serves also as visitor center is fully accessible from the parking area. The center is located 22 miles southwest of Sierra Vista on State Route 92 and 26 miles west of Bisbee. Exhibits are in the lobby, and a few may be touched and felt.

The picnic area is one mile (1.61 km) from the visitor center by road. The Annual Coronado International Historical Pageant is held each spring in the picnic area. For exact date, contact the area superintendent after February one of each year. Arrangements can be made for visitors in wheelchairs to be driven within 100 feet (30.46 m) of the site of the festival.

Restrooms in the visitor center have entry doors 30 inches (76.20 cm) wide with stall door widths, 24 inches (60.96 cm). Comfort stations at the picnic area have entry doors 36 inches (91.44 cm) wide and stall doors 24 inches (60.96 cm) wide.

Access to Montezuma Pass contact station is accessible via a 50-foot (15.23-m) hard-packed gravel walk from the paved parking area. The parking area offers scenic views and wayside exhibits. This section of the monument has two chemical toilets with narrow doors, reached by narrow, unsurfaced trails and concrete steps. Benches are along the Coronado Peak trail, a 275-foot (83.77-m) climb. Interpretive talks are offered at Montezuma Pass and in the administration building upon request.

Food, lodging and medical services are available in Sierra Vista. The elevation of the main entrance road is 5,200 feet (1,583.92 m), rising to 6,600 feet (2,010.36 m) within three miles (4.83 km).

Fort Bowie National Historic Site
P.O. Box 276, Bowie, Arizona 85605
(602) 847-2500

Established in 1862, this fort was the focal point of military operations against Geronimo and his band of Chiricahua Apaches.

The ruins can be reached only by trail. Because of its deserted wilderness character, the area is accessible only to persons who can hike the 1 1/2-mile (2.41-km) distance from the parking area to the fort. The dirt trail crosses numerous washes.

Visitors are advised to bring drinking water on warm days. The only restroom facilities are pit toilets.

Average elevation of the main features is 5,000 feet (1,523.00 m).

Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
(See Utah)

Grand Canyon National Park
P.O. Box 129, Grand Canyon, Arizona 86023
(602) 638-2411 (North Rim (602) 638-2488, summer)

The park, focusing on the world-famous Grand Canyon of the Colorado River, encompasses the entire course of the river and adjacent uplands from the southern terminus of Glen Canyon National Recreation Area to the eastern boundary of Lake Mead National Recreation Area. The forces of erosion have exposed an immense variety of formations which illustrate vast periods of geological history.

South Rim, open all year, is 7,000 feet (2,132.20 m) above sea level. The park headquarters and visitor center are located in Grand Canyon Village, 60 miles (96.6 km) north of Williams and 57 miles (91.77 km) west of Cameron, both on State Highway 64. The visitor center exhibits, walkway and entry are all on one level and accessible by ramp from the parking lot. Restrooms are designed for wheelchairs.

Some South Rim overlooks are accessible wholly or in part. Accessible wayside exhibits are located at Moran and Lipan Points, Yaki Point, Desert View, Bright Angel Trail and Kaibab Trail overlooks, Mather Point and Trailview. Please check at the visitor center for a list of scheduled ranger interpretive programs.

Accessible lodgings, restaurants, and medical services are all available in Grand Canyon Village. Elevation of the South Rim park area ranges from 1,625 to 9,165 feet (495.3 km to 2,793.492 km).

North Rim, open from early May to mid-October, is on State Route 67, 43 miles (69.23 km) south of Jacob Lake (at intersection with Highway 89).

The Bright Angel Ranger Station is an old building with two steps at the entry. The exhibit room is on the first floor. The Grand Lodge, in the North Rim central developed area, is accessible from the parking lot at ground level, as are the restrooms which can accommodate wheelchairs. The buffeteria (cafeteria) is also on ground level. The dining room, sun porch, auditorium and veranda, however, are reached only by steep flights of steps. The Inn (with cafeteria and store) is accessible at ground level and there are a few cabins which are accessible at ground level. Reservations for the accessible cabins should be made with T.W.A Service, Inc., 4045 South Spencer St., Suite A-43, Las Vegas, Nevada 89109. (702) 733-9505.

All North Rim overlooks are wholly or partly accessible by wheelchair. Cape Royal and the first section of Bright Angel Point self-guiding trails are accessible. Cape Royal has geological talks; campfire programs are held near the campground in the central developed area.

North Rim elevation varies from 7,870 to 8,825 feet (2,397.20 m to 2,688.10 m). The nearest hospital is at Fredonia on Route 89A, 29 miles (46.69 km) northwest of Jacob Lake.

Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site

P.O. Box 150, Ganado, Arizona 86505
(602) 755-3475

This still-active 100-year old trading post illustrates the influence of reservation traders on the Indians' way of life. A "Living History" area.

The site is one mile (1.61 km) west of Ganado, on the Navajo Indian Reservation. All grounds are of hard-packed earth, including the parking area just in front of the main trading post. The entry is at ground level and passage between the exhibit rooms is over ramps through doors readily negotiable by wheelchairs. One restroom is fully accessible.

The home of John Lorenzo Hubbell, the main home in the area, is on a guided tour. Ramps are planned for the two-step entrance. A weaving demonstration in the room next to the main exhibit room is fully accessible.

Average elevation is 6,330 feet (1,928.12 m). A hospital is in Ganado. The nearest food and lodging will be found at Chinle, 35 miles (56.35 km) north on State Highway 63, or at Window Rock 30 miles (48.30 km) east on State Highway 264.

Lake Mead National Recreation Area
(See Nevada)

Montezuma Castle National Monument
P.O. Box 218
Camp Verde, Arizona 86322
(602) 567-3322

One of the best-preserved cliff dwellings in the United States, this five-story, 20-room castle is 90 percent intact. Montezuma Well is also of archeological and geological interest.

The visitor center is located one mile (1.61 km) off Interstate 17, five miles (8.05 km) north of Camp Verde. Ramped parking area curb provides access to the visitor center 130 feet (39.60 m) away. The men's restroom is entered by two steps, the women's restroom by five steps. Outside restroom doors are 28 inches (71.1 cm) wide; stall doors are 30 inches (76.2 cm) wide.

Most of the self-guiding Sycamore Trail is accessible except for the portion on the upper level through Castle "A." Also accessible are trail-side interpretive devices and an audio interpretation at a shelter housing a model of Montezuma Castle. At the Well section, the picnic area and information station are accessible. The Well secton is steep. Conducted tours are given upon request. Average elevation of the monument is 3,200 feet (974.72 m). Food and lodging are available at Camp Verde. A hospital is at Cottonwood 20 miles (32.2 km) away.

Navajo National Monument
Tonalea, Arizona 86044
(602) 672-2366
Betatakin, Keet Seel and Inscription House in this "Living History" area are three of the largest and most elaborate cliff dwellings known.

The visitor center, 30 miles (48.30 km) southwest of Kayenta on State Highway 160, is accessible by a curb ramp at the parking area 40 feet (12.18 m) away. Entry is by double doors 6 feet (1.82 m) wide. The Navajo

Tribal Arts and Crafts Guild salesroom, the exhibit room and an auditorium are in the visitor center. The restroom entry and stall doors are 28 inches (71.12 cm) wide.

Betatakin and Tseigi Canyons can be seen from the patio. Level sidewalks of concrete or hard-packed earth with some inclines lead to the Fork-Stick Hogan exhibit and the picnic area. A hard-packed gravel trail leads to the campfire circle. Access to the cliff dwellings is by ladder or very steep steps.

Elevation is 7,280 feet (2,217.49 m). The nearest restaurant, lodging and medical services are at Kayenta.

Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument

P.O. Box 38, Ajo, Arizona 85321
(602) Organ Pipe #1, through operator.

Sonoran Desert plants and animals found nowhere else in the United States are protected here, alongside traces of an historic trail, Camino del Diablo.

Park headquarters and visitor center are south of Ajo by 35 miles (56.35 km) on State Highway 85. The visitor center with exhibit room and live interpretive programs is approached by a ramp with sturdy handrails from designated spaces in the parking area adjacent to the visitor center. Restrooms in the visitor center and one at the campground have wide doors, outswinging booth doors and handrails in the booths. Campsites are paved as are the approach walks to the special campground restroom.

The Quitobaquito Oasis foot trail has been redesigned and is accessible by ramp from the parking lot. It is of hard-packed earth, but with a few soft spots, where the new trail has not yet packed down or may have eroded, over which visitors in wheelchairs may require assistance. Self-guiding motor nature trails enable visitors to observe the character and main features of the monument.

The elevation range of the monument is approximately 1,000 feet to 4,066 feet (304.8 m to 1,239.32 m); the range of road elevations is approximately from 1,000 feet (304.8 m) to 2,000 feet (609.6 m). Food and lodging are available in Lukeville, five miles (8.05 km) from headquarters on State Highway 85; full medical services are available in Ajo.

Petrified Forest National Park

Petrified Forest National Park, Arizona 86025
(602) 524-6228

Trees that have petrified, or changed to multicolored stone, Indian ruins and petroglyphs and portions of the colorful Painted Desert are here.

The Painted Desert visitor center is 26 miles (41.86 km) east of Holbrook on Interstate 40. Two spaces have been set aside in the parking lot closest to the ramp approximately 40 feet (12.16 m) from the entry of the visitor center, which is also ramped. Restroom stalls at this visitor center, in an outside building, are 33 inches (83.80 cm) wide. Curio shop and eating facilities at Painted Desert visitor center and also at the Rainbow Forest visitor center have wide doors and are entered at ground level. Restroom stall doors at Rainbow Forest visitor center are 31 inches (78.74 cm) wide.

The entire park road, 28 miles (45.06 km) in length, is an interpretive drive through key features. Most of the overlooks are easily accessible. Information on this point may be obtained at the Painted Desert visitor center. The park is located at an elevation of between 5,800 and 6,200 feet (1,766.68 m). The nearest lodging and medical facilities are at Holbrook.

Pipe Spring National Monument
Moccasin, Arizona 86022
(602) 643-5505

This historic fort and other structures, built here by Mormon pioneers in the 1860's and 1870's, memorialize the struggle for exploration and settlement of the Southwest. This is a "Living Historical Ranch" area.

All phases of the "Living Historical Ranch" tour are accessible except those on the fort's second floor which is reached by steep and narrow stairs. Assistance is needed by visitors in wheelchairs to enter the visitor center over two steps, and the other historic buildings over four large and high steps. Parking and restroom areas are accessible. Restroom entry door widths in the visitor center are 36 inches (91.44 cm) and stalls, with swinging doors, have an entry width of 25 inches (63.5 cm).

Quiet walks and benches in cool spots are found throughout the area.

Around the fort, push-button recorders aid self-guiding tours, within the fort are exhibits, visual interpretation and conducted tours.

Elevation of the area is 5,000 feet (1,523.0 m). Nearest food, lodging and full-range of medical services are at Kanab, 21 miles (33.81 km) east on U.S. 89. Some food and lodging can be found in Fredonia, 14 miles (22.54 km) west on State 389.

Saguaro National Monument
P.O. Box 17210
Tucson, Arizona 85710
(602) 298-2036

Giant saguaro cactus, unique to the Sonoran Desert of southern Arizona and northwestern Mexico, sometimes reach a height of 50 feet (15.24 m) in this cactus forest.

The park headquarters and visitor center in the Rincon Mountain Section are located on Old Spanish Trail at Freeman Road, 5 miles (8.05 km) east of Tucson. Ramps provide ready access from the parking lots to the east side visitor center and the information center in the Tucson Mountain Section, located 2 miles (3.22 km) west of the (Tucson) Desert Museum, on Kinney Road. Both centers are equipped with restrooms designed for visitors in wheelchairs.

Visitor center facilities include a cactus garden exhibit room, an outside exhibit area and an audiovisual room where a natural history slide program is presented every 20 minutes. Wayside exhibits, including a 300-yard (27.43 m) self-guiding nature trail and a picnic area, are accessible to visitors in wheelchairs taking the scenic 9-mile (14.48 km) Cactus Forest Drive.

Average elevation of the saguaro forests and scenic drives ranges from 2,500 feet (761.50 m) in the Tucson Mountain Section to 3,200 feet (974.72 m) in the Rincon Mountain Section. The crest of the Rincon Mountains is 8,666 feet (2,639.66 m) and is accessible only by steep, wilderness trails.

Food, lodging and medical services are readily available in Tucson.

Sunset Crater National Monument

Route 3, Box 149
Flagstaff, Arizona 86001
(602) 526-0586

Its upper part glowing as if by sunset, this volcanic cinder cone with summit crater was formed just before A.D. 1100. To reach the visitor center, drive 15 miles (24.15 km) north on Highway 89 from Flagstaff, then east on the loop road connecting Sunset Crater National Monument with Wupatki National Monument—a well-marked crossroads. A ramp from the parking area and two ramps from the front walk provide access to the center. Restroom doors are 33-inches (83.82 cm) wide; the largest stall opening is 30 inches (76.20 cm).

Audiovisual programs are given at the visitor center, with nightly campfire programs during the summer. Cinder Hills overlook, Lava Flow and Base, Painted Desert Picnic Area and three wayside exhibits are reached by driving the 18-mile (28.97 km) loop road which connects Sunset Crater National Monument with Wupatki National Monument.

Two foottrails across lava flows and loose cinders at Bonito Lava Flow and the Lava Flow Nature Trail may present difficulties, as may the 44-site campground, for visitors with mobility impairment.

Average elevation is 7,000 feet (2,132.20 m). The nearest restaurants, lodging and medical facilities are in Flagstaff.

Tonto National Monument
P.O. Box 707, Roosevelt, Arizona 85545
(602) 467-2241
These well-preserved cliff dwellings were occupied during the early part of the 14th century by Solado Indians, who farmed in the Salt River Valley.

The visitor center is 29 miles (46.69 km) north of Globe on State Route 88. In the parking area is a desert floral display. From there, visitors can enjoy a spectacular view of the Sierra Anchas, Roosevelt Lake and the landscape of the lower Sonoran Desert, as well as the cliff dwelling located 350 feet (106.61 m) above the parking area. The visitor center contains a museum of Salado Indian Life and artifacts.

The museum, lobby, restrooms and picnic area are all easily accessible. Restroom entry doors are 30 inches (76.20 m) wide and stall doors, 24 inches (60.96 cm).

Two audiovisual programs are given on the observation deck on top of the visitor center. The observation deck is reached by two flights of 10 steps each, separated by a landing, and equipped with handrails. Access the the cliff dwellings is by a steep 1/2-mile (0.805 km) trail.

Elevation of the area is 2,800 feet (853.44 m).

Tumacacori National Monument
P.O. Box 67, Tumacacori, Arizona 85640
(602) 398-2341
This historic Spanish Catholic mission building stands near the site first visited by Jesuit Father Kino in 1691. This is a "Living History" area.

Facilities easily accessible by wheelchair at this area include the visitor center with museum exhibits, patio garden and self-guiding paths through the mission grounds. Two steps, 8 inches (20.32 cm) and 5 inches (12.70 cm), lead down into the interior of the old church. Restrooms in the visitor center, an old adobe structure, have 26 inches (66.04 cm) wide entry doors and stall doors 33 inches (83.80 cm) wide. The stalls are equipped with grab bars.

The monument is 45 miles (72.42 km) south of Tucsón and 18 miles (28.97 km) north of Nogales on U.S. Highway 89. The elevation of the monument is 3,260 feet (991.04 m). Food, lodging and medical services are available in Tucson and Nogales.

Tuzigoot National Monument
P.O. Box 68
Clarkdale, Arizona 86324
(602) 634-5564

Ruins of a large Indian pueblo which flourished in the Verde Valley between A.D. 1100 and 1450 have been excavated here.

The visitor center is two miles (3.22 km) east of Clarkdale. Visitors in wheelchairs can enter the visitor center via a ramp from the service road. A ramp walkway leads to the restrooms that have one stall with wide doors and handrails in both the men's and women's facilities.

The museum has a model of the ruin, 21 exhibit cases showing the culture of the Sinagua Indians and a room showing a life-size model of Indian life 500 years ago. Although a ramp by-passing steps on the ruin trail permits access to the ruins by visitors in wheelchairs, the trail is quite steep.

Elevation is 3,420 feet (1,041.73 m).

Walnut Canyon National Monument
Route 1, Box 25, Flagstaff, Arizona 86001
(602) 388-2595

These cliff dwellings were built in shallow caves under ledges of limestone by Pueblo Indians about 800 years ago.

The visitor center is seven miles east of Flagstaff on Interstate 40 or Route 66, then three miles south on State Highway 166. Ramps cover curbs from the parking lot 25 yards (22.86 m) from the visitor center. Restroom entry is from the outside; booth doors are solid metal, swinging-type; hand-hold assist bars are provided.

Three roadside picnic areas on the entrance road and one walk-in picnic area, reached by hard-surfaced trail about 100 yards (91.44 m) from the parking area, are fully accessible. The 5/8-mile (1.01 km) round trip Rim Trail is hard-surfaced but assistance may be required where the grade is steep. Each trail is provided with taped messages. Conducted tours by park interpreters can be arranged for special groups by advance request to the park Superintendent.

Elevation is 6,700 feet (2,040.82 m). Food, lodging and medical facilities are available in Flagstaff.

Wupatki National Monument
Tuba Star Route
Flagstaff, Arizona 86001
Ruins of red sandstone pueblos built by farming Indians about A.D. 1065 are preserved here. The modern Hopi Indians are believed to be partly descended from these people.

The visitor center is on the 18-mile (28.97 km) loop road which connects Wupatki National Monument with Sunset Crater National Monument. Drive 15 miles (24.15 km) north of Flagstaff on Highway 89, then east on the loop road.

Two ramps lead from the parking area to the front walk of the visitor center which has wide doors at ground level. Restroom doors are 29 inches (73.66 cm) wide, and stall doors, 22 inches (55.88 cm) wide.

On the loop road, visitors can view the Painted Desert from the Doney Picnic Area, see Nalakihu Ruin, have a close view of Wukoko and enjoy two wayside exhibits. Advance reservations may be made for a bus trip to O'Leary Peak, off the loop road.

The nearest restaurants, lodging and medical facilities are in Flagstaff. Average elevation is 4,900 feet (1,492.54 m).

Arkansas Post National Memorial
Route 1, Box 16
Gillett, Arkansas 72055
(501) 548-2432
This site commemorates the first permanent European settlement in the lower Mississippi Valley, founded in 1686.

The temporary visitor center is fully accessible; there are no curbs at the parking lot or steps at the entry. Doorway to the restroom, however, is 24 inches (60.96 cm) and there is no handrail.

The picnic area tour road around the lake, foundations of the branch of the Bank of Arkansas and the [illegible]otrebe cistern are all accessible by automobile. The 1/2-mile (0.80 km) nature-history trail is level and fully accessible. The comfort station at the picnic area has wide doorways and handrails in the stalls.

The visitor center has one audiovisual interpretive program. On the loop road are 11 interpretive plaques—all raised and in big print—and one pushbutton audio interpretation. On the nature-history trail are 19 interpretive signs and one pushbutton audio interpretation.

The nearest hospital and medical services are 20 miles (32.19 km) north at DeWitt or 20 miles (32.19 km) south at Dumas. Ambulance service is available at both towns. The best time to visit the area is September through May because of the extreme heat, humidity and insects during the summer months.

Buffalo National River
P.O. Box 1173
Harrison, Arkansas 72601
(501) 741-5443
This scenic, unpolluted river, 132 miles (212.43 km) long, winds through the Ozark Mountains. It is a mecca for canoeists and fishermen.

Buffalo Point, a former state park, is the only developed unit in this new park at the present time. The visitor contact station at Buffalo Point can be reached by proceeding west from Harrison on U.S. 62 to Yellville, then south on Ark. 14, a distance of approximately 47 miles (75.62 km).

The station is easily accessible and the rampway into the dining room is suitable for wheelchairs, but the small 4-feet by 8-feet (1.22 m by 2.44 m) restroom, entered from the outside of the old building, is inaccessible.

Buffalo Point campground is on the river, about one mile (1.61 km) from the visitor contact station. It can be reached by automobile by a steeply graded, paved roadway. Campground restroom stalls are easily accessible and fully equipped.

An automatic slide program is presented at the Buffalo Point visitor contact station. Information concerning all other facilities on the river may be obtained there. These facilities, however, are primarily primitive or undeveloped campgrounds with river access points.

Nearest lodgings and medical facilities from Buffalo Point are 17 miles (27.36 km) away at Yellville, Ark.

Fort Smith National Historic Site
P.O. Box 1406, Fort Smith, Arkansas 72902
(501) 783-3961
One of the first U.S. military posts in the Louisiana Territory, the fort was a center of authority for the untamed region to the West from 1817 to 1890.

The site is within the city limits. Approaches are from Interstate 40, from the east, at Exit 540, and from the west at State Route 64. The temporary visitor center is in the jail wing of an old barracks. Access is difficult with eight steps at the front entrance and three steps at an alternative entrance. Standard-sized restrooms for visitors in wheelchairs are not readily accessible because of the building entry problems. Plans are under consideration for remodeling of the building during restoration to make the center area fully accessible.

The old commissary building housing the museum is entered at ground level. The museum is temporarily operated under a special use permit and staffed by members of a museum board of private citizens. A museum fee is charged. The first floor of the building is an old courtroom with exhibits of judge's bench, jury box, defendant's and prosecutor's tables, witness box and other courtroom furnishings. Display cases exhibit sheriff's gear, court documents and other items depicting elements of the military judicial system of the period. Plans for Park Service operation of the museum are under development. The reconstructed gallows, 40 yards (36.48 m) from the parking area, are of historical interest.

Food, lodging and medical services are available in the city of Fort Smith.

Hot Springs National Park
P.O. Box 1860
Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas 71901
(501) 624-3383
More than a million gallons of water a day flow from 47 hot springs here, unaffected by climate or seasonal temperatures. Persons suffering from illness or injury often seek relief in the ancient tradition of thermal bathing.

Curbs in the downtown area are cut or covered by ramps but parking remains a problem. The visitor center at Reserve Street and Central Avenue is accessible via ramp at the rear door but its restroom facilities are cramped. Audiovisual programs and interpretive exhibits are accessible.

Entry into the lobbies of the six bathhouses on Bathhouse Row is either at ground level or by ramp. Restrooms in these old facilities are "standard" but with no special equipment. All visitors have access to the bathing facilities, but must be able to lift themselves in and out of the tubs. Another facility, the Libbey Memorial Physical Medicine Center, is 3 blocks east of the visitor center at Reserve and Spring Streets. The center is under physicians' supervision and has hoist apparatus for lifting patrons into the pools for hydrotherapy.

Paved trails lead to the Display Springs from Central Avenue and the Grand Promenade and most of the self-guiding nature trails on the Promenade are also accessible. Directions to each of these areas may be obtained at the visitor center. Evening campfire programs are held in the Gulpha Gorge Campground amphitheater and interpretive exhibits may be seen in the campground ranger station.

Pea Ridge National Military Park
Pea Ridge, Arkansas 72751
(501) 451-8122

The Union victory here on March 7-8, 1862, in one of the major engagements of the Civil War west of the Mississippi, led to the Union's control of the Missouri.

The visitor center is 10 miles (16.10 km) north of Rogers off U.S. Highway 62. The parking area with reserved parking spaces is 100 feet (30.48 m) from the center. The visitor center, exhibit rooms and auditorium are all accessible, with the exception of the observation terrace which is reached by three steps up from the foyer. Restroom doors' widths are 36 inches (91.44cm) and stall doors' 24 inches (60.96cm).

Most of the wayside stations with interpretive devices on the park tour road are accessible. The next-to-last stop on the park tour road is Elkhorn Tavern, the major interpretive site on the road. This historic building is entered by two narrow steps to the porch. The tavern is 150 feet (45.72 m) from the parking area and is reached by level walk.

The self-guiding trail in the detached section of the park has a very steep incline up to the hilltop entrenchment. Interpretation is below at trail level. The self-guiding drive in the detached section is over extremely rough surface.

Cabrillo National Monument
P.O. Box 6175, San Diego, California 92106
(714) 293-5450

Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, Portuguese explorer who claimed the west coast of the United States for Spain in 1542, is memorialized here. An added sight during the winter is the gray whales that migrate offshore here.

The visitor center Loma Point has a traffic circle for unloading, parking is 75 yards (68.40 m) away. Walkways, auditorium, whale-viewing pavilion, exhibit room, administration building and visitor center restrooms are all accessible. Restroom stall doors are 25 inches (63.50 cm) wide.

Two overlooks at the view building are accessible by a slightly inclined walkway. A rest area with benches, water fountain and harbor view is accessible from the west entrance. The Cabrillo statue near the visitor center is reached by a gently sloping concrete walkway. The lighthouse tower grounds are accessible. However, the lighthouse entrance is reached by steps and the tower climb presents difficulties as the steps are steep and narrow. Bilingual (English and Spanish) audio stations at the Whale Overlook and at the lighthouse tower grounds are easily reached. The tidal pool can be reached only by a rocky shoreline trail and the Bayside Trail is an old, abandoned jeep trail.

Channel Islands National Monument
1966 Anchors Way Drive, Ventura, California 93003
(805) 644-8157

The monument, with a large rookery of sea lions, nesting sea birds and unique plants and animals, includes Santa Barbara and Anacapa Islands.

A visitor center at Ventura Marina has a recorded slide program and exhibits on the Channel Islands. The center has three steps at the entry and the restroom facilities cannot accommodate wheelchairs.

All visitors can take the boat trips to Anacapa and Santa Barbara Islands, but the steep inclines up the cliffs make access onto the islands difficult. Much of the flora, fauna and geology of the islands, however, can be clearly seen from the boat.

Food, lodging and medical services are available in Ventura.

Death Valley National Monument
Death Valley, California 92328
(714) 786-2331

This large desert, nearly surrounded by high mountains, contains the lowest point in the Western Hemisphere. The area includes Scotty's Castle, the grandiose home of a famous prospector, and other remnants of gold and borax mining activity.

The visitor center, located on State Highway 190, is fully accessible from the paved parking lot. New restrooms are designed for full accessibility and convenience. The Furnace Creek Inn, near the visitor center, has elevator service to all floors and has fully accessible restaurants, restrooms and guest rooms. Reservations should be made ahead by calling the Inn at (714) 786-2345.

Snack bar and gift shop as well as exhibits are on the first floor of the famous Scotty's Castle. The upper floors with their exhibits are accessible by steps.

Many natural features are accessible by car. Most trails are unpaved and sandy.

The visitor center has a 20-minute recorded slide program and other interpretive programs from November through April. Heat is severe from May through October. Elevations along the entrance roads and to main points of interest in the valley range from 280 feet (85.29 m) below sea level to 5,000 feet (1,523.00 m) above sea level. Other points of interest on side trips in the mountains, easily accessible by road, range up to 8,133 feet (2,477.31 m) above sea level. The nearest hospital is at Lone Pine, California, 100 miles (161 km) north on State Highway 190.

Devils Postpile National Monument
c/o Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks
Three Rivers, California 93271
(714) 943-2289

Hot lava cooled and cracked some 900,000 years ago to form symmetrical blue-gray basalt columns 40 to 60 feet (12.16 to 18.28 m) high resembling a giant pipe organ. The John Muir Trail between Yosemite and Kings Canyon National Parks crosses the monument.

The monument is reached by a 10½ mile (169 km) drive to Mineret Summit on a paved road from U.S. 395, and then by 5½ miles (8.85 km) of unpaved, gravel mountain road. The average elevation is 7,600 feet (2,314.96 m); facilities are primitive. The contact station is a log cabin, with small restrooms in a separate building. No overlooks are accessible from the contact station except by difficult driving or hiking, either on the unpaved mountain road or on off-road rough terrain.

Fort Point National Historic Site
P.O. Box 29333, Presidio of San Francisco, California 94129
(415) 556-1693

This classic brick and granite mid-19th century fort, located under the southern anchorage of the Golden Gate Bridge at the mouth of San Francisco Bay, is the largest fortification along the West Coast. The site is considered to be one of the most spectacular areas in San Francisco.

The first floor of the fort is fully accessible, from designated parking spaces, directly into the fort at ground level and through wide doors. The restroom facilities in the fort are inadequate for visitors in wheelchairs.

The exhibits consist of pictures and print telling the story of Fort Point, and cannon and other equipment related to that story. Interpretive talks are given and descriptive materials are handed out. Sixty-seven spiral stone steps lead to the upper floors, the fourth of which is the observation (barbette) floor. Tour guides are available at all times.

Golden Gate National Recreation Area
Fort Mason, San Francisco, California 94123
(415) 556-2920
This extensive new, urban recreation area (35,000 acres—14,164.50 hectares), in and around San Francisco, offers abundant outdoor recreational opportunities and historical settings.

Most of the units within this area are accessible by public transportation and by automobile. Within the city, the San Francisco Muni transportation system serves Aquatic Park, Fort Mason, Marina Green, Presidio of San Francisco, Fort Point, Bakers Beach, Land's End, Fort Miley, Sutro Heights Park, Ocean Beach and Fort Funston. During the summer months, the Muni system serves Fort Baker and Fort Cronkhite/Rodeo Lagoon. Golden Gate Transit serves areas reached via Highway 1, including Stinson Beach, the Bolinas area and Olema Valley in Marin County. The ferry system serving Angel Island State Park (within the boundary of the recreation area) is fully accessible to visitors in wheelchairs. Concession-operated ferry leaves every 40 minutes from Fisherman's Wharf for Alcatraz. The boats are accessible with assistance up the ramps. Narrow restrooms are on the main deck. Exhibits and audiovisual programs are in the small museum which may be entered either with assistance over three steps at the front entry, or in the rear with assistance over a steep trail at ground level. All trails on the island are of concrete, but many are steep. Restrooms have chemical toilets. Entry into the prison requires assistance over steps. Guided tours are conducted by park technicians. The round trip, including the guided tour, is about 1½ hours.

Picnic facilities are reached by public transportation and automobile. Benches are provided along walks. Birdwatching is rewarding in the Forts Barry and Cronkhite areas. Many quiet spots to rest and contemplate nature are here.

The only fully accessible restroom facilities are at Fort Cronkhite. Other restroom facilities are less than adequate for visitors in wheelchairs in major areas of this urban park.

Motels and restaurants are located within walking distance of most of the municipal sections of the park. Information on location of medical facilities can be obtained from park personnel who also can provide special services as necessary.

John Muir National Historic Site
4202 Alhambra Avenue, Martinez, California 94553
(415) 228-8860
The home of John Muir and adjacent Martinez Adobe commemorate Muir's contribution to conservation and literature. This is "Living History" area.

The house is entered by a number of steps for which a portable ramp has been acquired. Because of the weight and structure of the ramp, however, it can only be set in place for groups upon advance arrangement. The visitor center, with parking in front, is fully accessible through curb cuts and at ground level. Restroom doors in the visitor center are 31 inches (78.74 cm) and stall doors, 24 inches (60.96 cm) wide. Plans are underway for enlargement of the stalls.

Audio-visual programs are offered in the visitor center. Exhibits are throughout the area. The trails around the ground are paved but some assistance may be required in steep areas. One golf cart is available to take visitors up the hill to the home.

Food, lodging and medical services are available in the community of Martinez.

Joshua Tree National Monument
74485 Palm Vista Drive
Twenty-nine Palms, California 92217
(714) 367-3553
A representative stand of Joshua trees and a great variety of desert plants and animals, including the desert bighorn sheep, exist in this desert region.

The Twenty-nine Palms Centers, the Oasis of Mara nature trail and Keys View overlook are accessible by curb ramps and paved areas leading to the areas. Restroom facilities and telephone are fully accessible to visitors in wheelchairs at Twenty-nine Palms Visitor Center.

All important natural features can be viewed from cars: rock formations, Joshua trees and other desert plants, wildflower displays, part of the Salton View overlook and Cholla Cactus Garden.

The elevation ranges from 1,000 feet (304.60 m) in the eastern portion to nearly 6,000 feet (1,827.60 m) in the Little San Bernardino Mountains.

Kings Canyon National Park
Three Rivers, California 93271
(209) 565-3341
Two enormous canyons of the Kings River and the summit peaks of the High Sierra dominate this mountain wilderness. General Grant Grove, with its giant sequoias, is a detached section of the park.

The Grant Grove visitor center is located about 55 miles (88.55 km) from Fresno on State Route 180. The center is fully accessible at ground level from the parking lot. Restrooms are fully accessible. Information, audio-visual programs, publications and exhibits are provided. Evening campfire programs at Grant Grove and Cedar Grove amphitheaters are accessible by paved trails. On the General Grant Grove Tree Trail, a paved loop trail, a special tape-recorded guide for visually handicapped visitors is offered. Some assistance is needed.

Most campgrounds with accessible restrooms and other overnight concessioner facilities, as well as the Grant Grove Coffee Shop can be reached by paved trail, but the Grant Grove cabin accommodations, campground restrooms, and the Cedar Grove store have several steps that will require assistance for the visitor in wheelchair. Information about lodging is available at the visitor center, but reservations for fully accessible lodgings should be made prior to the trip. Write or call Sequoia and Kings Canyon Hospitality Service, Sequoia National Park, Calif., 93262, telephone (209) 565-3373.

Sightseeing by car is excellent. Overlooks, in general, are accessible, but it would be better to check for such information at the visitor center before setting out. Weather and road conditions are best from May through October for visiting the park. Elevation of the park roads ranges from 4,600 to 7,000 feet (1402.08 m to 2,133.6 m). Rental car service is available in Fresno. Daily bus service from mid-May to mid-September connects with bus depot, air terminal and AMTRAK depot in Fresno. A full range of medical services is available in Fresno.

Lassen Volcanic National Park
Mineral, California 96063
(916) 595-4444

The park contains outstanding examples of major volcanic phenomena, including Lassen Peak, the only recently active volcano in the coterminous United States, which erupted intermittently from 1914-1921. This is a "Living History" area.

The approach to the park from the north is via State Routes 44 and 89. Redding is 48 miles west of the park on State Route 44. The temporary visitor center at Manzanita Lake is accessible. Nearby is the camper service store and comfort station with new restrooms designed for visitors in wheelchairs. The amphitheater where interpretive programs are given is fully accessible.

The south end of the park, the Sulphur Works area, can be reached either by continuing south through the park on Route 89, a distance of 30 miles (48.3 km), or driving from Red Bluff on State Route 36, about 43 miles (69.23 km) west of Mineral to the intersection of 89 and 36, on to 89 and into the park. The Sulphur Works visitor center is entered at ground level, and the restrooms have wide doors and are fully accessible.

The first section of the Sulphur Works self-guiding nature trail is of packed asphalt and fully accessible. Other accessible areas are the Devastated Area exhibits and Windy Point, Diamond Point, Kings Creek Meadow, Devastated Area and Lassen Peak vistas. Elevations on main roads range from 5,800 to 8,500 feet (1,766.68 to 2,589.10 m). The average elevation of main features is 7,000 feet (2,132.20 m). Park headquarters, restaurants and lodging are at Mineral; restaurants, lodging and full-range medical services are available at Chester, 30 miles (48.3 km) east of Mineral on Route 36.

Lava Beds National Monument
P.O. Box 867
Tulelake, California 96134
(916) 667-2601
Volcanic activity has created a rugged landscape—a natural fortress used by the Indians in the Modoc Indian War, 1872-73.

The visitor center/museum building is 30 miles southwest of Tulelake on U.S. 139. Fully accessible restrooms are in the visitor center which is entered at ground level.

Exhibits and two 3-minute pushbutton audiovisual slide programs are provided. The Indian well campground, near park headquarters, is accessible by car and offers campfire programs. Bird and animal life can be observed at the stopping points along the park road.

The altitude at park headquarters is 4,700 feet (7,567.0 km). Accessible lodging, restaurants and medical services are available in Tulelake.

Muir Woods National Monument
Mill Valley, California 94941
(415) 388-2595
This virgin stand of coastal redwoods was named for John Muir, writer and conservationist.

The snackbar and gift shop, information station, all restrooms and a one-mile (1.61 km) paved trail, including interpretive displays and a self-guiding nature trail, are accessible. In addition, a roped trail marked with large print text and Braille signs describing the environment is provided for visitors with visual impairment. Park rangers are available for assistance on trails. Interpretive talks may be arranged with advance notice. Hikes beyond the valley floor require strenuous effort.

The monument is 12 miles (19.31 km) from the nearest hospital in San Rafael and 17 miles (27.36 km) north of San Francisco. The monument is open from 8 a.m. until sunset; the least crowded periods are before 10 a.m. or late in the afternoon. Buses operate from San Francisco on weekends and holidays.

Pinnacles National Monument
Paicines, California 95043
(408) 389-4578
Spirelike rock formations 500 to 1,200 feet (152.30 to 365.52m) high, with caves and volcanic features, rise above the smooth contours of the surrounding countryside.

The headquarters is in an old building in Bear Gulch, a narrow canyon. The headquarters is reached by a rough mountainous road. It is 35 miles (56.35 km) south of Hollister via state roads 25 and 146. The east side buildings of the monument and all special activities in this area are difficult of access because of the steep terrain and unsurfaced walks. The Bear Gulch Cave hike, a round-trip of 1-3/4 miles (2.82 km) is a strenuous 300-feet (91.38 m) rise with 150 steps interspersed.

The east side campground at Chalone Creek just off State Route 146, is easily accessible, with well designed and fully accessible restrooms. The same is true of the west side Chapparal campground which is reached from Highway 101, 11 miles (17.71 km) east from the turnoff at Soledad. All natural features on the west side of the monument may be viewed without difficulty from automobile.

Food, lodging and medical services are available in Soledad and Hollister.

Point Reyes National Seashore
Point Reyes, California 94956
(415) 663-1701
This peninsula near San Francisco is noted for its long beaches backed by tall cliffs, lagoons and estuaries, forested ridges and offshore bird and sea lion colonies. Part of the area remains a private pastoral zone. A "Living History" area.

Spectacular views of the Pacific Ocean, Drakes Estero, Drakes Beach, Point Reyes Beach and rolling headlands may be seen from a car. There are parking areas adjacent to Drakes Beach and Point Reyes Beach.

The Drakes Beach Visitor Center, 100 feet (30.46 m) from the parking area, has ramps with handrails and main doors 10 feet (3.05 m) wide. Restroom doors are 36 inches (91.44 cm) wide with stall doors 30 inches (76.20 cm) wide. A concession room and picnic area are also easily accessible.

Bear Valley information station, 20 feet (6.09 m) from the parking lot, has a ramp and a 34-inch (86.36 cm) wide entrance. Adjoining restrooms have ramps with handrails, 45 inch (114.3 cm) entrances, 38 inch (96.52 cm) wide stall doors, and are equipped with bars.

Nearest lodgings, restaurants and medical services are in Point Reyes Station, three miles (4.83 km) from Bear Valley headquarters; the nearest hospitals are at San Rafael and Petaluma, both 20 miles (32.19 km) away.

Redwood National Park
501 H Street, Drawer N
Crescent City, California 95531
(707) 464-6101

In a mixture of sun and fog are coastal redwood forests with virgin groves of ancient trees, including the world's tallest tree. The park also includes 40 miles (64.40 km) of scenic Pacific coastline.

U.S. 101 and 199 run the length of the park and have scenic drives with pulloffs and vista points. Information stations are at Crescent City and Orick. The Crescent City park headquarters and visitor center are entered from street parking at sidewalk level. The restroom is 60-inches (152.4 cm) square; the entry door is 33 inches (83.82 cm) wide. At the Orick information station, restroom facilities have 3-foot (0.91 m) wide doors.

Summer campfire programs are presented in adjacent state parks; evening interpretive programs are presented at the headquarters in Crescent City. At Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park Museum, visitors in wheelchairs will need assistance up the three steps to the entry.

Elk sometimes are visible to motorists on U.S. 101. Depending on weather, there is a passable road to Gold Bluffs Beach. In Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park are excellent views of the redwoods from park roads. In Stout Grove, one short trail is accessible to visitors in wheelchairs. Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park has Revelation Trail, a nature trail for visitors who are visually handicapped, providing Braille text description of the forest.

Summer visits are recommended. Greyhound bus service is available on U.S. 101 with stops only in Crescent City and in Eureka, 85 miles (136.85 km) south of Crescent City; however, the most suitable transportation is by private automobile. The highest road elevation is 1,000 feet (304.6 m). Restaurants, lodgings and medical services are available in Crescent City and Eureka.

Sequoia National Park
Three Rivers, California 93271
(209) 565-9000

Great groves of giant sequoias that are among the world's oldest living things, and Mount Whitney, at 14,495 feet (4,418.076 m) the highest mountain in the U.S. outside of Alaska, are spectacular attractions here in the High Sierra.

Ash Mountain headquarters building, six miles (9.66 km) east of Three Rivers on California State Highway 198, and Lodgepole visitor center, 20 miles farther on the park road, are fully accessible at ground level from paved parking. Restrooms are fully accessible. Both provide information, publications, exhibits and audio-visual programs. Evening campfire programs at Lodgepole amphitheaters can be reached by paved trail, and the General Sherman Tree trail is reached by paved trail with low incline.

Most campgrounds with accessible restrooms and most overnight concessioner facilities can be reached by automobile. Lodging information is available at the visitor centers, but reservations for fully accessible lodgings should be made prior to the trip. Write or call Sequoia and Kings Canyon Hospitality Service, Sequoia National Park, Calif., 93262, telephone (209) 565-3373.

Weather and road conditions are best from May through October for visiting the park. Elevation on park roads ranges from 1,700 to 7,000 feet (518.16 m) to 2,133.6 m). The nearest hospital is at Exeter, 30 miles (48.3 km) west of Ash Mountain headquarters. Rental car service is at Visalia, 38 miles (60.8 km) west of headquarters on Route 198.

Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area
P.O. Box 188, Whiskeytown, California 96095
(916) 241-6584

Whiskeytown Lake, formed by a dam on Clear Creek in a scenic mountain region, is an excellent resource for water-related recreation. The area's other two units are administered by the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The lake is excellent for most water-oriented activities, such as swimming, boating and fishing. Picnicking, camping and sightseeing are also popular. Interpretive programs are given at campsites and at amphitheaters. Visitors should check with the Overlook contact station for information about the programs. All of the nature trails are over rugged terrain.

The Overlook contact station, which is the chief information center, is located at the intersection of State Route 299 and Kennedy Memorial Drive. At that center, restroom entry doors are 30 inches (76.20 cm) wide and the stall doors, 32 inches (81.28 cm) wide. The only other fully accessible restrooms are at the Dry Creek Group Campground on the west edge of the lake six miles (9.6 km) from the information center. These restrooms are 60 inches (152.4 cm) by 60 inches, with stall door widths 34 inches (86.36 cm) and full equipment. Reservations must be made for camping but the restrooms are available for transient visitors. Restrooms at Brandy Creek picnic area and also at the Brandy Creek marina have entry door widths of 29 inches (73.66 cm) and stall door widths of 22 inches (55.88 cm). At the Brandy Creek swim beach and at Oak Bottom swim beach restroom entry door widths are 34 inches (86.36 cm) and stall door widths are 22 inches (55.88 cm).

The nearest restaurants, lodgings and medical services are in Redding eight miles (12.88 km) to the east of the contact station.

Yosemite National Park
P.O. Box 577, Yosemite National Park, California 95389
(209) 372-4461

Granite peaks and domes rise high above broad meadows in the heart of the Sierra Nevada. Mountain lakes and sparkling waterfalls, including the Nation's highest, the world's three largest monoliths of exposed granite and three groves of giant sequoias find their place here. There is a "Living History" area at Wawona.

The following buildings are accessible: Yosemite Valley visitor center, Happy Isles Trail Center (no ramp at front entrance, must be entered at rear), Pioneer Yosemite History and Transportation Centers, park headquarters, Degnan's Village Store, Ansel Adams Gallery, Yosemite Lodge, Curry Village, Ahwahnee Hotel, which has an elevator, and Lewis Memorial Hospital (rear entrance).

Behind the visitor center, a model Indian village is staffed by craft demonstrators during the summer and is accessible by surfaced road with interpretive signs and leaflet, both in large print. All overlooks are accessible, including Glacier Point. Audio-visual programs are accessible at the following sites: the visitor center, Happy Isles Trail Center and Pioneer Yosemite History and Transportation Centers.

Shuttlebuses are not equipped to handle wheelchairs easily. Visitors with transportation problems should consult park officials. Some restrooms in North Pine and Lower Pines Campgrounds and in the visitor center are the only ones in the park equipped with grab bars and curtained booth doors. These restrooms are accessible by paved trails.

Interpretive programs are offered throughout the park. Special interpretive programs are scheduled for groups by advance arrangement. Park signs and informational folders show both English and metric measurements.

Road elevations range from 2,000 to almost 10,000 feet (608. m to almost 3040. m).

Bent's Old Fort National Historic Site
La Junta, Colorado 81050
(303) 384-2596
As a principal outpost of civilization on the Southern Plains in the early 1800's and rendezvous for Indians, the post became the center of a vast fur-trading empire in the West. This is a "Living History" area.

The recently completed reconstruction is partially accessible; restrooms are fully accessible, designed to accommodate wheelchairs. The parking lot is 1/4 mile (.4025 km) from the fort. An electric cart is available to transport visitors who need such assistance.

The various rooms in the fort are furnished as exhibits, but the artifacts exhibits are in cases in the historian's office temporarily. Audio-visual programs and interpretive talks are offered in the old trade room, and conducted tours are available on request.

The nearest food, lodging and medical services are in La Junta, 7 miles (11.27 km) west on State Highway 194.

Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument
P.O. Box 1648
Montrose, Colorado 81401
(303) 249-9661
Shadowed depths of this sheer-walled canyon accentuate the darkness of ancient rocks of obscure origin.

The monument is 11 miles (17.71 km) northeast of Montrose via U.S. 50 and State Highway 347. Snack bar, souvenir stand, picnic areas, campgrounds and restrooms are all accessible on Route 50.

The significant natural features can be enjoyed by car from roadways and overlooks, several of which have interpretive devices. Interpretive talks are offered at the amphitheater. The conducted trips are very strenuous because the trails are rocky and unpaved.

Elevation on the main roads ranges from 7,500 to 8,500 feet (2,284.50 to 2,589.10 m). The nearest food, lodging and medical services are available in Montrose. Restrooms at park headquarters on U.S. 50 in Montrose are fully accessible.

Colorado National Monument
Fruita, Colorado 81521
(303) 858-3617
Sheer-walled canyons, towering monoliths and weird formations reflect the action of time and weather on colorful sandstone here.

The visitor center is 7 miles (11.27 km) south of Fruita, 3 miles (4.83 km) off Colorado 340. The entrances and porch of the visitor center are accessible by steps or a long, sloping ramp from the parking lot. The distance from the parking lot to the steps is 72 feet (21.945 m); from the parking lot and up the ramp the distance is 140 feet (42.56 m). The porch at the rear of the visitor center offers a view of the canyons and surrounding countryside.

Picnic areas, campgrounds with restrooms, most overlooks and some nature trails are also accessible. Most scenic pullouts along the 23-mile (37.01 km) Rim Rock Drive offer views from the car. Audiovisual programs and interpretive talks are offered at the visitor center and campfire programs are held at the amphitheater.

Elevation on the main road ranges from 5,000 to 6,000 feet (1,524 to 2,011.68 m). Restrooms at the visitor center are 29 inches (73.66 cm) wide with door open; stalls are 23 inches (58.42 cm) with doors open. The nearest substantial food, lodging and medical services are in Grand Junction 20 miles east of park headquarters via U.S. 70. Some facilities may be found in Fruita.

Curecanti National Recreation Area
P.O. Box 1040
Gunnison, Colorado 81230
(303) 641-2337

Stretching for 40 miles (64.0 km) along the Gunnison River are Blue Mesa Lake, Morrow Point Lake and Crystal Reservoir—components of the Curecanti unit of the Colorado River Storage project.

The Elk Creek visitor center, 16 miles (25.76 km) west of Gunnison via U.S. 50, is on Blue Mesa Lake and is fully accessible. Observation points are all along U.S. 50, which runs the length of the area. At the visitor center are exhibits, interpretive talks, film strips and audiovisual programs. A sloping ramp makes a U-turn around an observation fish pond in the lower level of the center, where various species of fish found in the river and lakes are on display. The amphitheater in the campground at Elk Creek visitor center is fully accessible by a gently sloping, hard-packed earth path.

Food, lodging and medical services are available in Gunnison. The average elevation is 7,600 feet (2,316.48 m).

Dinosaur National Monument
Dinosaur, Colorado 81610
(303) 374-2216

Spectacular canyons were cut by the Green and Yampa Rivers through unfolded mountains. A quarry contains fossil remains of dinosaurs and other ancient animals here on the Colorado-Utah border.

The visitor center at park headquarters, 1½ miles (2.41 km) east of Dinosaur on U.S. 40, is fully accessible from the parking area. Audiovisual programs are given here. Restrooms have 32½ inch (82.55 cm) wide entry doors but stall doors are 22½ inches (57.15 cm) wide.

The lobby and exhibits on the ground floor of Dinosaur Quarry visitor center are accessible, but assistance will be needed to second-floor restrooms because of the ramp gradient of 12½ percent. The two main campgrounds in the Quarry area are readily accessible and restrooms are adequate. Permission will be given visitors in wheelchairs to drive their cars to the visitor center as the parking lot is a half mile (0.80 km) away. Arrangements can be made for assistance to visitors in boarding the guided shuttlebuses for the summer naturalist tours. Trips can be very dusty. Most scenic features can be viewed by car. The hiking trails are rugged and narrow.

Elevations of the Canyon Country rim range from 7,500 to 7,800 feet (2,284.50 to 2,375.88 m) and of the lower roads 4,700 to 6,000 feet (1,410 to 1,827.60 m). A full range of medical services, accessible accommodations and restaurants will be found in Colorado at Rangely, 20 miles (32.2 km) south of the park on Colorado Highway 64, and in Utah at Vernal, 20 miles (32.2 km) west of the Dinosaur Quarry visitor center on U.S. 40.

Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument
Florissant, Colorado 80816
(303) 748-3253
A wealth of fossil insects, seeds and leaves of the Oligocene Period is preserved here in perfect detail. Here, too, is a remarkable display of standing petrified sequoia gigantea *stumps.*

The temporary visitor center is an old ranchhouse 35 miles (56.35 km) west of Colorado Springs on U.S. 24. The center is accessible by ramp in the rear of the building, directly into the museum. The restrooms are small in the old structure, stalls in both men's and women's rooms are 22-1/2 inches (57.15 cm) wide, entry to the men's room is 24 inches (60.96 cm) wide and to the women's room 22 inches (55.88 cm) wide.

The self-guiding trail originating at the rear of the visitor center is relatively level, hard-packed gravel. The trail leads to the petrified sequoia display. Other fossil exhibits are in the museum.

Elevation of the visitor center is 8,400 feet (2,560 m). The nearest medical clinic is 15 miles (24.1 km) east on U.S. 24 at Woodland Park. Other medical services and accessible lodgings and restaurants will be found in Colorado Springs.

Great Sand Dunes National Monument
P.O. Box 60
Alamosa, Colorado 81101
(303) 378-2312
Among the largest and highest in the United States, these dunes were deposited over thousands of years by southwesterly winds blowing through the passes of the lofty Sangre de Cristo Mountains.

The visitor center is 37 miles (59.57 km) northeast of Alamosa on U.S. 160. The center is reached by an 80-foot (24.38 m) concrete walk from the parking lot. Restroom entry doors in the visitor center are 29 inches (73.66 cm) wide and stall doors, 23-3/4 inches (60.325 cm). At the picnic area, the restroom entry doors are 29 inches (73.66 cm) wide and the stall doors 24½ inches (62.23 cm). At the campground, the entry door width of restrooms is 29 inches (73.66 cm) and stall doors, 22 inches (55.88 cm).

Double doors give access to the patio behind the center for a view of the dunes. A level concrete walk joins a 280-foot (85.29 m) paved trail ending in a viewpoint commanding an overall panorama of the dunes. Summer evening campfire talks are conducted in the amphitheater, accessible by a slightly inclined asphalt trail. Specially conducted group tours are available by prior arrangement.

Average elevation of the features is 8,200 feet (2,436.80 m). The nearest food, lodging and medical services are at Alamosa.

Hovenweep National Monument
c/o Mesa Verde National Park
Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado 81330
(303) 529-4469

Pre-Columbian Indians built these six groups of towers, pueblos and cliff dwellings, now preserved as a national monument in Colorado and Utah.

The monument is 18 miles north of Cortez on Highway 666, and then west at Pleasant View, following a graded dirt road for 25 miles to Square Tower Group, Utah.

The temporary visitor center is a shack with no visitor facilities. There is a campground with a modern comfort station.

None of the ruins can be viewed from the developed area; they are accessible only after long and arduous hikes. The area is similar to Mesa Verde, which is much more accessible and has all the necessary facilities for visitors.

Mesa Verde National Park
Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado 81330
(303) 529-4465

These pre-Columbian cliff dwellings and other works of early man are the most notable and best preserved in the United States.

The park entrance is 10 miles (16.01 km) east of Cortez on U.S. 160. The Far View visitor center is 15 miles (24.15 km) inside the park. All barriers have ramps and there are no stairs. The center provides information and has displays of Indian handicrafts. A large concessioner complex in the same area has a fully accessible lodge, gas stations, accessible guest rooms and restrooms. Conducted bus tours of the park begin from here. Reservations should be made for lodgings in the Far View Lodge with the Mesa Verde Company by toll-free telephone (800) 525-5421.

Five miles (8.05 km) within the park is the Morfield campground which has accessible restrooms, amphitheater and a campfire circle, and is reached by a level trail.

Five miles (8.05 km) beyond the Far View visitor center is the park headquarters area which includes a fine archeological museum. The parking lot has designated spaces nearest to the museum; curbs have ramps and the walkway is paved. From the parking area, one can view the ruins across the canyon. Also in this area are a small store and gift shop, open only in the summer, where picnic supplies can be purchased. In this area, interpretive talks are given and guided trips can be taken into the ruins in the canyon over rough terrain during winter months. Trips are self-guiding during summer months.

All major scenic overlooks, significant natural features and cliff dwellings may be seen by car. The mesa-top ruins and their interpretive exhibits are accessible.

Elevations on main roads range from 6,800 feet (2,072.64 km) to 8,600 feet (2,621.28 km). Average elevation of the main features is 7,000 feet (2,133.6 m). The nearest full range of medical facilities is at Cortez.

Rocky Mountain National Park and Shadow Mountain National Recreation Area

Estes Park, Colorado 80517
(303) 586-2371

The park's rich scenery, typifying the massive grandeur of the Rocky Mountains, is accessible by Trail Ridge Road which crosses the Continental Divide. The park has more than 100 named peaks over 11,000 feet (3,352.8 m). high and wildlife and wildflowers in 410 square miles (660.1 sq. km) of the Rockies' Front Range. Shadow Mountain National Recreation Area, comprising Shadow Mountain Lake, Lake Granby and Willow Creek Reservoir, three units of the Colorado-Big Thompson project, adjoins the park at the southwest corner.

The park is entered from the east by U.S. 34/36 to Estes Park, and from the southwest by U.S. 34, to Grand Lake.

All parking spaces at visitor centers have ramps where necessary and spaces have been designated at east and west entry visitor centers. Restrooms are fully accessible at the following areas: Park Headquarters and visitor center near Estes Park on the Trail Ridge Road in the eastern section; at the West Unit office near Grand Lake entrance; at the Alpine visitor center, near the highest point on Trail Ridge Road, just east of the Continental Divide. Comfort stations at the following points have fully accessible facilities: Rock Cut, Rainbow Curve and Sprague Lake. Plans are moving forward to provide at least one fully accessible restroom at every major campground in the park and recreation area.

The following facilities are fully accessible: Alpine visitor center and lunchroom/store at Fall River Pass; the lower floor of Moraine Park visitor center; the main entrance floor of the headquarters building, and the lower floor which is reached from parking lot in the back of the building; the Bear Lake information station; Granby Pumping Plant (tours using elevators); and the relief model in the West Side visitor center. The main entrance floor of the headquarters building has information/sales counters and the lower floor has a relief map of the park and frequent showing of an orientation film.

Bear Lake and tundra self-guiding nature trails are accessible except for six steps on Tundra Trail at 12,300 feet (3,746.58 m) elevation, and except, also, for crossing of a stream inlet at Bear Lake. Construction of a small bridge over the inlet is planned. Several interpretive roadside signs can be read from a parked car or adjacent sidewalk on Trail Ridge Road. An undulating paved walk of 200 yards (182.88 m) at 11,700-foot (3,563.82 m) elevation, leads from the parking area to Forest Canyon overlook. The old Fall River Road is now a motor nature trail and a self-guiding leaflet is available. Travel is westbound only and uphill.

Illustrated programs are given by ranger naturalists at outdoor amphitheaters nightly in summer. Paved trails with easy grades lead to Glacier Basin, Moraine Park, Aspenglen and Stillwater amphitheaters. A steep, paved trail leads to Timber Creek amphitheater. Similar programs are provided at the headquarters auditorium. Access is through the rear door which has a ramp over four low steps. Glacier Creek picnic area is accessible and a smooth path leads to and part way around nearby Sprague Lake.

Elevations along park roads range from 7,600 to 12,183 feet (2,314.96 to 3,710.94 m). Only the section of Trail Ridge Road from Hidden Valley to the east and lower elevation roads are open during the winter.

A hospital is in Granby 14 miles (22.54 km) southwest of the Grand Lake entrance, just beyond the junction with U.S. 34. Medical services are also available in Estes Park. Accessible restaurants and lodgings will be found in Estes Park at the Holiday Inn.

Appalachian National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

District of Columbia

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park
(See Maryland)

Ford's Theatre National Historic Site
Theatre: 511 – 10th Street, N.W.
Petersen House: 516 – 10th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004
(202) 426-6924

On April 14, 1865, President Lincoln was shot while attending a play at Ford's Theatre. He was carried across the street to the Petersen house, where he died the next morning. The Lincoln Museum at the theatre contains the Olroyd Collection of Lincolniana, and depicts various phases of Lincoln's life. Live performances and interpretive programs are given in the theatre, and interpretive talks are also given in the House Where Lincoln Died.

A parking garage is adjacent to the restored theatre. A 3-inch (7.35 cm) step from the sidewalk is the only barrier to the back of the theatre where there is ample space for visitors in wheelchairs, and a clear view of both theatre and stage. The restrooms are down a long flight of stairs. Access to the Petersen house is by a long, narrow flight of steps with handrails.

A special tour can be arranged for visitors with visual handicaps. The tour includes the President's box where all furniture and appointments can be handled. A sign language tour can also be arranged for visitors with hearing impairment. For special tour and ticket information call 426-6294.

Ticket and performance information is available at the box office or by telephoning 347-6260. The museum and house are open 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily and weekends. The theatre closes at 1 p.m. Thursdays and Saturdays.

Fort Dupont Park and Activity Center
Minnesota Avenue and Randle Circle, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20019
(202) 426-7723

The Fort Dupont Park Center is designed for many types of recreational and community activities.

The 375-acre (151.5 ha) park contains lighted basketball courts and football, baseball and softball fields, a year-round ice skating rink and picnic areas. Reservations for facilities should be made through D.C. Recreation, 673-7646.

The visitor center is an old clubhouse, converted and accessible at ground level with no-barrier parking nearby. Restrooms have entry and stall doors 32 inches (81.28 cm) wide. Walkways are paved and at least 48 inches (117.6 cm) wide, with moderate gradings. The center has non-slip floors.

Guided tours, nature walks and talks and films are offered by prior arrangement. A park naturalist brings animals to the Center and gives informal interpretive talks on a regular schedule. During the summer, a day camp offers arts and crafts, games, ice skating and other programs, including visits to Oxon Hill Farm and to Anacostia Park for roller skating.

Frederick Douglass Home
1411 W Street, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20020
(202) 889-1736
From 1877 to 1895 this was the home of the Nation's leading 19th-century black orator and U.S. Minister to Haiti in 1889.

The house is located on a hill with a public parking lot at the bottom. Visitors with handicaps of mobility may drive to the home and park in the staff parking area at the rear of the building. The rear entrance has a ramp to provide access for visitors in wheelchairs. The comfort station is a portable, fully accessible restroom. The second floor of the home is reached by a steep, winding, long flight of stairs.

Sign language interpretation and group conducted tours are provided by advance arrangement. Written materials are available for self-conducted tours; informal interpretive talks are given at any time upon request.

Visiting hours are 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Monday through Friday and 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturday and Sunday.

John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts
Office: 2700 F Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20566
(202) 254-3850
Site location: Rock Creek Parkway, overlooking the Potomac and
Theodore Roosevelt Island
(202) 254-3600

The marble edifice, designed by Edward Durell Stone, is the sole official memorial in Washington, D.C., to the 35th President. It culminates an interest in a national cultural center dating back to George Washington.

The Center houses three auditoriums—the Opera House, the Concert Hall and the Eisenhower Theatre—and the American Film Institute Theatre.

A special box is reserved in each for patrons in wheelchairs. Tickets for aisle seats in the orchestra section may also be purchased by patrons able to move from wheelchair to theater seat.

Elevators at each theater serve orchestra, box and balcony levels, and on request, the head usher will arrange for a wheelchair for those who wish to enter through a side entrance to avoid steps at the main entrance.

Special restroom and telephone facilities are available on the orchestra level of each theater for patrons in wheelchairs. Parking arrangements may be made in advance by calling the garage at (202) 659-9620.

Sign language tours are conducted at 10 a.m. each Saturday. For information call (202) 254-3850. Guided tours are given from 10 a.m. to 1:15 p.m. daily. Rooftop talks are held at 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. Monday through Friday and on the hour, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. Saturday and Sunday. Restaurants are located on the rooftop level and are reached by elevator.

Lincoln Memorial
c/o National Capital Region
1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20242
(202) 426-6895 or 6841

At the foot of 23rd Street N.W., this classical structure features the 19-foot (5.79 m) marble seated statue of the Great Emancipator by Daniel Chester French. The architect of the building was Henry Bacon. Carved on the marble walls are Lincoln's Gettysburg Address and Second Inaugural Address.

Interpretive services are available from 8 a.m. to midnight daily.

The memorial is at the west end of the Mall area. An elevator and access ramp have been installed as an alternate access to the 58 steps in the front of the memorial from sidewalk to the statue chamber. Restroom facilities and drinking fountains are fully accessible. Both restrooms and elevator are accessible by a gradually sloping walkway with curb cuts at the street. Parking for visitors in wheelchairs is marked on the east side of the circle roadway. Tactile signs have been placed in the restrooms. Telephones are accessible. Audio and visual fire alarms have been installed.

Sign language tours and other conducted tours can be arranged in advance of visit.

Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove on the Potomac
c/o George Washington Memorial Parkway
Turkey Run Park
McLean, Virginia 22101
(703) 557-8990

This memorial is dedicated to the 36th President of the United States, author of the New Conservation policy creating "the livable total environment."

The grove is in Lady Bird Johnson Park on the George Washington Memorial Parkway, west of I-95 and 14th Street Bridge. The stone memorial and woodland trail are fully accessible. Parking is nearby at the Columbia Island Marina.

National Capital Parks
c/o National Capital Region
1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20242
(202) 426-6700

This park system in the Nation's Capital includes parks, parkways and reservations in the Washington metropolitan area, including such properties as the Battleground National Cemetery, the President's Parks (Lafayette Park north of the White House and the Ellipse south of the White House), the parks flanking the Great Falls of the Potomac, a variety of military fortifications and greenswards.

When Congress established a permanent National Capital in 1790, the city's Federal Commissioners were given the power "to purchase or accept such quantity of land as the President shall deem proper for the use of the United States." Under this authority the Commissioners purchased Washington's first 17 public reservations and accepted donations of other lands required for the street system of Pierre L'Enfant's city plan. Today more than 300 park units derive from these lands. The Office of Public Building and Public Parks of the National Capital was abolished and its public reservations were transferred to National Capital Parks, National Park Service, Aug. 10, 1933.

For general information about the national parklands in the metropolitan area, call the Office of Public Affairs at (202) 426-6700 or Dial-A-Park at (202) 426-6975 for a recorded message of daily events in metropolitan Washington park areas.

National Mall
c/o National Capital Region
1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20242
(202) 426-6842

Rows of stately elms mark the sweep of the greensward from the U.S. Capitol to the Washington Monument, a key feature of Pierre Charles L'Enfant's Plan for the city of Washington in 1790.

The Mall today includes various buildings of the Smithsonian Institution. The "mall area" as distinguished from the "mall" includes, for management purposes, the major memorials (Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln), Constitution Gardens and the Sylvan Theater, the President's Parks (the Ellipse, the White House and Lafayette Park), West Potomac Park (including the Reflecting Pool, the polo field and the site of the Folklife Festivals) and the Tidal Basin. (The memorials and the White House are described separately in this book.)

Over 100 curb cuts (or ramps) have been made in the mall area. Four fully accessible and equipped comfort stations and accessible drinking fountains are provided. These are near the Sylvan Theater (off Independence Avenue near 15th Street, S.W.), in West Potomac Park near the polo field, on the south side of the reflecting pool at the Folklife Festival site, in Constitution Gardens near the lake. The restrooms in the Ellipse and in Lafayette Park are inaccessible.

Designated parking spaces are in the parking lot off Constitution Avenue on the Washington Monument grounds and on Madison and Jefferson Drives near entrances of the Smithsonian buildings.

Constitution Gardens, between 17th Street and Lincoln Memorial on Constitution Avenue, was constructed to conform to American National Standards Institute (ANSI) requirements for accessibility, including accessible restrooms, curb cuts from Constitution Avenue and leveled curbs on both sides of the Tourmobile driveway, gentle incline grades and other specifications.

For general information on the Mall, call the management office, Survey Lodge in the Washington Monument grounds off Independence Avenue, at 426-6842.

National Visitor Center
Union Station
Washington, D.C. 20002
(202) 532-5338

The National Visitor Center, in restored Union Station at Massachusetts Avenue and First Street, N.E., encompasses a diverse complex of programs and facilities to welcome visitors to the National Capital.

The Visitor Center provides information, maps and printed material on the city. It has a National Bookstore, a fast-food restaurant, foreign language services, and a Discover America Hall of States. Its "Welcome to Washington" audio and visual program on the lower level can be seen and heard from the main floor. Two historical films are shown.

Curb cuts have been made from the loading zone to the main level, some drinking fountains and telephones have been made accessible, some restrooms are accessible. An information desk for visitors with all types of handicaps is manned at all times on the main level.

The National Visitor Center is being converted into a totally accessible building.

Old Stone House
3051 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007
(202) 426-6851

Old Stone House is a fine example of pre-Revolutionary architecture, and one of the oldest structures in the Nation's Capital.

The house, in Georgetown, is on the city sidewalk with one small sill at the entry. Only commercial or on-street parking is available. No public restrooms are available. The second floor is reached by a narrow winding stairway of 10 steps without a railing. The gardens are accessible.

Interpretation is provided on the history and 18th-century life by staff members in period dress. Demonstrations of cooking, candle making, textile crafts and other domestic arts are given.

Conducted tours for visitors with hearing impairment are given by pre-arrangement. Reproductions of historic items are available for touching by visitors with visual impairment. On Saturday and Sunday afternoons a special program, "A Day in the Life of a Colonial Family," is presented.

Rock Creek Park
5000 Glover Road, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20015
(202) 426-6833

One of the largest urban parks in the world, this wooded preserve contains a wide range of natural, historical, cultural and recreational resources in the midst of metropolitan Washington, D.C.

Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway runs through the city from the north city line (Western Avenue) to West Potomac Park. The park itself extends from the north District line to the confluence of Rock Creek and the Potomac River, a distance of four miles (6.44 km), and is composed of 1,754 acres (710 ha). Potomac Parkway continues the parkway along the banks of the Potomac to West Potomac Park.

The park contains foot and bicycle trails and bridle paths, the National Zoological Park, the Rock Creek Nature Center, a public golf course, the Art Barn, Peirce Mill, Carter Barron Amphitheatre, several historic sites and many picnic areas.

Rock Creek Nature Center, located at Military and Glover Roads, NW, (202) 426-6828, is designed to provide an understanding and appreciation of the natural world, as exemplified in Rock Creek Park. The Center and the planetarium in the center building are fully accessible as are the restrooms. Construction is in progress to provide access to the auditorium in the lower level of the center down a moderate slope to the rear of the center, with ramps as needed.

Short guided walks and animal demonstrations, principally with rescued, indigenous animals, are available at the center. Special interpretive programs are also available by arrangement for groups with hearing, visual and other disabilities.

Peirce Mill, a 19th-century grist mill, is located at Park Road and Tilden Street, N.W., (202) 426-6908. Entry is at ground level to the first floor, and by portable ramp and with assistance to the basement level.

This is a "Living History" area and demonstrations of corn grinding by wooden machinery and water power are given. Guided tours of the mill and living history demonstrations are given by appointment for groups of visitors with visual, hearing and other disabilities.

Nearby is the Art Barn, a gallery for exhibiting works by local artists.

Carter Barron Amphitheater in Rock Creek Park at 16th Street and Colorado Avenue, box office (202) 829-3200, was built in 1950 for the staging of the Paul Green symphonic drama, "Faith of Our Fathers," in observance of the sesquicentennial celebration of the founding of the city of Washington, D.C. It was then turned over to the National Park Service.

Gently sloping, paved walkways connect the parking lot and the amphitheater. Because of the distance, persons with mobility disabilities may park near the box office entrance gate where the curb has a ramp. The two side aisles, 34 inches (86.36 cm) wide, are accessible but the slope to the seating areas is very steep. Alternative seating at the rear and along the aisles can be arranged by calling ahead to the box office. Telephones are at universal height and entries to restrooms have ramps. The entry doors are 35 inches (88.90 cm) wide, and stall doors are 24 inches (60.96 cm) wide. Snack bars are accessible.

Sewall-Belmont House National Historic Site
144 Constitution Avenue, N E
Washington, D.C. 20002
(202) 546-1210

Rebuilt after fire damage from the War of 1812, this red brick house is one of the oldest on Capitol Hill. It has been the National Women's Party headquarters since 1929 and commemorates the party's founder and women's suffrage leader, Dr. Alice Paul, and her associates. Alice Paul was a leading advocate and activist in the women's rights movement. Her enthusiasm and efforts were instrumental in securing passage of the Constitutional amendment granting women the right to vote and also passage by Congress of the proposed Equal Rights Amendment.

In addition, the house has historic significance as the residence of Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury under Presidents Jefferson and Madison, and is believed to be the site of the only active resistance to the British Army during their march on Washington after the Battle of Bladensburg in 1814. The property dates back to an original land grant in 1632 to Cecilius Calvert, Second Lord Baltimore.

The house is open to the public weekdays from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m., weekends and holidays, noon to 4 p.m., throughout the year. There are no public restrooms and the entry and access to upper floors and to the library (between the floors) is by steep flights of steps.

Restoration is in progress and the schedule of visiting hours may be changed from time to time on that account. Persons should check in advance to verify visiting hours.

Theodore Roosevelt Island
c/o George Washington Memorial Parkway
Turkey Run Park
McLean, Virginia 22101
Site telephone: (202) 426-6922

On this wooded island nature sanctuary in the Potomac River, trails lead to an imposing 17-foot (5.19 m) statue of Roosevelt, the conservation-minded 26th President. His tenets on nature, manhood, youth and the State are inscribed on 21-foot (6.39 m) tablets. The memorial was designed by Eric Tugler; the statue was sculptured by Paul Manship.

The island is off George Washington Memorial Parkway northbound from Roosevelt Bridge. The parking lot is unpaved and the temporary loose-graveled causeway presents difficulties. A fully accessible pedestrian bridge will be constructed with completion anticipated in 1978.

Pamphlets are available describing the memorial, the human history and natural features of the island. The 2-1/2 miles (4.025 km) of packed earth or wood-chipped foot trails are level for the most part, and somewhat hilly and bumpy, in the northern section. Walks, conducted by interpreters, highlight the natural and historic features of the island.

Restrooms are 1/4 mile (0.4025 km) from the end of the causeway and the memorial. The location, privacy walls, steps and dimensions of the current facilities present difficulties for visitors with mobility impairment. Plans are under consideration to relocate the comfort stations on the mainland near the parking area. The new restrooms will be fully accessible and equipped.

Thomas Jefferson Memorial
c/o National Capital Region
1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20242
(202) 426-6822

Located on the South Bank of the Tidal Basin, this circular, colonnaded structure, in the classic style introduced in this country by Jefferson, memorializes the author of the Declaration of Independence and President from 1801 to 1809. On the interior walls are carved four excerpts from Jefferson's writings. The heroic bronze statue of Jefferson was sculptured by Rudulph Evans. Architects were John Russell Pope and associates Otto Eggers and Daniel Higgins. The memorial was dedicated on April 13, 1943 on the 200th anniversary of Jefferson's birth. Surrounding the memorial and the Tidal Basin are cherry trees that the city of Tokyo presented to the city of Washington in 1912.

Interpretive services are available from 8 a.m. to midnight all year.

An elevator and ramps have been installed from grade level to the rotunda, making the memorial fully accessible. Tactile signs have been placed in the restrooms. The fully accessible restrooms and drinking fountains are on the grade level. Telephones are 48 inches (117.6 cm) above the floor. Audio and visual fire alarms have been installed. The parking lot has designated spaces and curb cuts.

Washington Monument
c/o National Capital Region
1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20242
(202) 426-6839 or 6841

This 555-foot (168.99 m) obelisk honoring George Washington is a dominating feature of the Nation's Capital. The monument, opened to the public in 1888, is on the Mall at Constitution Avenue and 15th Street, N.W. The architect-designer was Robert Mills.

The monument is accessible by elevator to the 500-foot (152.25 m) level. Return is by elevator or down the 898 steps from which the 190 memorial stones on the walls can be viewed. The window levels, however, are too high for children and for visitors in wheelchairs without assistance. The National Park Service is considering ways to make it easier for all visitors to use the windows.

The nearest parking is in the 16th Street parking lot on Constitution Avenue, about 150 yards (137.025 m) from the base of the monument. Designated spaces are near curb cuts in the lot close to the paved path to the monument. The path has a steep (close to 8.33 percent) grade with no rest areas. Plans are being considered for level, benched areas on the path. A steep curb ramp is at the end of the path at the base of the monument. A service roadway runs around the monument.

On the east side (front) of the monument, curb cuts are on both sides of the roadway. Curb cuts on the sidewalks are on 15th Street near the loading zone of the Tourmobile, but the path from 15th Street to the base of the monument is steep, although short. The Tourmobile is accessible only with assistance.

Restrooms designed to accommodate visitors in wheelchairs are on the southeast side of the monument near the Sylvan Theater. Entrance doors are 34 inches (86.36 cm) wide and stall doors are 32 inches (81.28 cm) wide. The path to the comfort stations is level and paved.

White House
c/o National Capital Region
1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20242
(202) 426-6622

This has been the residence and office of the Presidents of the United States since November 1800. The cornerstone was laid October 13, 1792 on the site selected by George Washington and included in the L'Enfant Plan. The building was renovated between 1949-52.

Persons physically unable to wait in line for tours of the White House should go directly to the northeast gate for prompt admittance. Wheelchairs are available. From the northeast gate and throughout the lower floor of the White House and the grounds, all paths and floors are fully accessible, with ramps as needed.

Conducted tours for special groups can be arranged by writing the visitor services in the White House, and general information may be obtained by calling 456-2200.

Big Cypress National Preserve
P.O. Box 1247
Naples, Florida 33940
(813) 262-1066 or 1173

Adjoining the northwest section of Everglades National Park, this large area provides a freshwater supply crucial to the park's survival. Subtropical plant and animal life abounds in this ancestral home of the Seminole and Miccosukee Indians.

There are no public facilities in this new area. Less than half of the authorized land area has been acquired. Maps and printed general information about national preserves in the National Park System, as well as general information about the biological and cultural nature of the Big Cypress area are available at the park management office.

Park headquarters is at Room 304, 850 Central Avenue, Naples. The building is fully accessible at ground level. An elevator is available inside the building to reach the park office.

Biscayne National Monument
P.O. Box 1369
Homestead, Florida 33030
(305) 247-2044

Biscayne National Monument, for the most part, is reef and water, but within its boundaries, about 25 keys, or islands, form a north-south chain, with Biscayne Bay on the west and the Atlantic Ocean on the east. The monument contains a significant example of living coral reef. Most of the shoreline on both mainland and keys is exposed, rough coral rock.

Headquarters is located 8 miles (12.88 km) east of Homestead city limits, on North Canal Drive. The building has an information room and small exhibits. The headquarters area, the boat-launching ramp, and part of the jetty are accessible. Restrooms have entry doors 29 inches (73.66 cm) wide and stall doors are 32 inches (81.28 cm) wide.

Except for the headquarters on the mainland, the monument is accessible only by boat, and visitors must make their own arrangements as no public boat transportation is available. The mainland site and the jetty offer a pleasant view of Biscayne Bay and opportunities for fishing, birdwatching and relaxing.

Canaveral National Seashore
P.O. Box 2583
Titusville, Florida 32780
(305) 867-4675

Immediately north of the Kennedy Space Center, the seashore offers a great variety of wildlife, including many species of birds, on a segment of largely undeveloped wild lands. The area includes a portion of 140,393-

acre (56,718.772 ha) Merritt Island National Wildlife Refuge, administered by Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.

All lands within Apollo State Park and Turtle Mound State Archeological Site are now under the administration of Canaveral National Seashore. The 25 miles (40.25 km) of shoreline incorporated in the national seashore are located between New Smyrna Beach on the north and the Kennedy Space Center on the south.

Canaveral is the newest in a chain of national seashores extending along the Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico and Pacific Coasts. Limitations on physical development and a prohibition of vehicular traffic on the beach were written into the legislation establishing the seashore.

Park headquarters is 7 miles (11.27 km) east of Titusville on State Route 402. The temporary headquarters complex is a group of trailers. One of the trailers has been redesigned to provide fully accessible restrooms.

The seashore is accessible only from the south and north ends. Most of the facilities are in the south end of the park. The road from Titusville continues to the Atlantic beach, 5 miles (8.05 km) beyond the visitor center complex, then 5 miles (8.05 km) north along the beach, with many overlooks along the way. One boardwalk, #7 on the Playa Alinda Beach, can be reached directly from the parking lot. The beach all along the south end is of soft sand and dunes.

The visitor center provides map exhibits and books on coastal vegetation, flora and fauna. The Merritt Island National Wildlife Refuge is 1 mile (1.61 km) west of the park entrance, and has a self-guiding motor nature trail.

Castillo de San Marcos National Monument

1 Castillo Drive
St. Augustine, Florida 32084
(904) 829-6507

Construction of this oldest masonry fort in the continental United States was started in 1672. The Spanish sought to protect St. Augustine, the first permanent settlement by Europeans in what is now the continental United States (1565).

The entire ground floor of the Castillo is accessible from the parking area. The entrance walk from the parking area to the courtyard inside the fort is on a moderate slope. Restrooms are fully accessible and equipped, and a drinking fountain at the proper height has been installed. Some museum exhibit rooms on the courtyard have 2-inch (5.08 cm) sills, but assistance is available if needed.

The conducted tours—except for the tour to the gundeck which is reached by 45 steps—and the several interpretive markers and audio stations are all accessible. Some living history demonstrations are offered at the courtyard.

De Soto National Memorial
P.O. Box 1377, 75th Street, N.W.
Bradenton, Florida 33506
(813) 792-0458

The landing of Spanish explorer Hernando De Soto in Florida in 1539 and the first extensive organized exploration of what is now the southern United States by Europeans are commemorated here. This is a "Living History" area.

The monument is in Bradenton, 30 miles (48.3 km) south of Tampa on U.S. 41, at the intersection with Manatee Avenue, which runs through the park. The visitor center and auditorium are accessible from the parking lot by a short, paved walk with no steps. Restrooms have entry doors 31 inches (78.74 cm) wide and stall doors are 24 inches (60.96 cm) wide.

The visitor center has audiovisual programs and exhibits and offers a 22-minute movie on De Soto. Living history demonstrations are given near the visitor center. A 1/2-mile (0.80 km) interpretive trail of packed shell and sand may present difficulties for visitors in small-tired wheelchairs but is negotiable with assistance.

Everglades National Park
P.O. Box 279
Homestead, Florida 33030
(305) 247-6211

This largest subtropical wilderness in the coterminous United States has extensive freshwater and saltwater areas, open Everglades prairies and mangrove forests. Abundant wildlife includes rare and colorful birds. This is the third largest national park and a "Living History" area.

Park headquarters and the Parachute Key visitor center are about 10 miles (16.1 km) southwest of Homestead on Florida 27 which becomes the main park road. The visitor center parking lot has a curb ramp on the north side, and access to the center is by ramps not exceeding a 5-percent grade. Telephones, drinking fountains and restrooms have all been modified to accommodate visitors in wheelchairs.

Modifications of essential facilities are underway throughout the park and will be completed by December 1977. The visitor center has exhibits, audiovisual and motion picture programs, and a desk for sale of interpretive material, all accessible on the main floor.

Flamingo is a major recreation area. The Flamingo marina, coffee bar, store, lounge, auditorium and the lower level of the Shark Valley observation tower are all accessible. The Flamingo visitor center has a 10-percent grade ramp to the second floor where many of the programs are given. The coffee shop and dining room in the open breezeway are also reached by this ramp. All essential facilities have been modified to accommodate visitors in wheelchairs, but assistance may be needed on the steeper grade ramps.

The following areas are fully accessible: Long Pine Key campground; Flamingo campgrounds and picnic areas, and Paurotis Pond picnic areas. The following trails are fully accessible: Anhinga and Gumbo Limbo at Royal Palm, Pinelands; Mahogany Hammock, and West Lake. Most trails are loops, less than 1/2 mile (0.8 km) long and are either boardwalk or hard surfaced.

The following programs are offered: audiovisual programs at Flamingo auditorium; daytime interpretive talks at Flamingo; conducted trips at Royal Palm and Flamingo; and evening programs at Long Pine Key and Flamingo. These programs are offered only in season, Nov. 15 to April 15. The conducted trip by tram (accessible) to Shark Valley observation tower is the only program in the park offered year-round.

Reservations for the fully accessible guest rooms in the Flamingo Lodge (open all year) should be made well in advance with The Everglades Park Catering, Flamingo, Florida 33030, (305) 253-3241.

The nearest full range of medical services is at Homestead, 48 miles (77.28 km) from Flamingo, 10 miles (16.1 km) from headquarters.

Fort Caroline National Memorial
12713 Fort Caroline Road
Jacksonville, Florida 32225
(904) 641-7155

Fort Caroline overlooks the site of a French Huguenot colony of 1564-65, the second French attempt at settlement in the present United States. Here, the French and Spanish began two centuries of European colonial rivalry in North America.

At present, the visitor center entry presents difficulties because of many steps. Assistance is given visitors in wheelchairs. The present restrooms are inadequate but modifications are underway through construction of a long ramp to the entry and by remodeling to provide fully accessible restrooms. Completion is expected by early 1978.

In the visitor center, the exhibits and museum are fully accessible. The reconstructed fort is 1/4 mile (0.40 km) from the visitor center. The crushed-shell path to the fort descends a steep 23 feet (7.01 m). A wheelchair with pneumatic tires is available on loan for trail use.

The Ribault Column overlook, on the St. Johns River, is reached by automobile. The column is eight steps above the parking area sidewalk.

Fort Jefferson National Monument
c/o U.S. Coast Guard Base
Key West, Florida 33040
(305) 247-6211

Fort Jefferson, built in 1856 to help control the Florida Straits, is the largest all-masonry fortification in the Western world. It is the central feature of the seven Dry Tortugas Islands and the surrounding shoals *and waters of the Gulf of Mexico, some 75 square miles (120.75 km) that make up the national monument.*

The fort, which served as a Federal military prison during and after the Civil War, occupies almost all of Garden Key, 70 miles (112.65 km) west of Key West, Fla. Though off the beaten track, the monument is famous for its bird and marine life, and Bush and Long Keys are protected nesting grounds for the noddy and sooty terns. (The sooty terns gather on Bush Key for their nesting season of May to September.)

Garden Key can be reached only by boat or seaplane. Exit from the aircraft to the seaplane concrete ramp will present difficulties for visitors with mobility handicaps but can be managed with assistance. Between the seaplane ramp and the fort are a concrete roadway and hard-packed sand walkways. Arrival by boat is less difficult. Regular cruise service from accessible docks in Key West to the accessible dock on Garden Key is available during the summer months. Commercial transportation services are listed in the Key West telephone directory.

A 400-foot (121.8 m) wooden ramp connects the boat dock with the fort. Ramps cross the one-step entrance to the fort and another step into the visitor center inside the fort. Walkways throughout the fort are of brick and the ground floor is fully accessible. The ramparts are reached by narrow spiral stone stairs. Exhibits and an audiovisual orientation slide program are offered in the fort.

Restrooms in the fort present difficulties. The entry door of the men's restroom is 28 inches (71.12 cm) wide and of the women's restroom, 30 inches (76.20 cm) wide, but entry into each is impeded by a privacy partition close to the entry door requiring a sharp right-hand turn. Plans are underway for new dock and restroom facilities; completion is estimated for 1979.

Grills and picnic tables are provided and camping is permitted in the grassed picnic area. Assistance may be needed over patches of sand from walkways to the grassed areas. Snorkeling and scuba diving are allowed. Salt-water sport fishing is good most of the year and no fishing license is required. Regulations can be obtained from park personnel at the fort. Since the Dry Tortugas are isolated, visitors must bring in water, food and supplies. No lodgings are available in the monument.

Fort Matanzas National Monument
c/o Castillo de San Marcos National Monument
1 Castillo Drive
Saint Augustine, Florida 32084
(904) 829-5522

This Spanish fort was built in 1740-42 to protect St. Augustine from the British.

The visitor center is on Anastasia Island, 14 miles (22.53 km) south of

St. Augustine on Florida Highway A1A. The walk between the paved parking area sidewalk and the pier behind the visitor center is accessible. The musuem exhibits are in a very small room in a breezeway, with a narrow door and one step unsuitable for a ramp. Wayside exhibits in the breezeway, however, are accessible. On the pier, a good view, an audio station, two wayside exhibits and an interpretive marker describing the fort, are all accessible. Care must be taken on the pier as the boards are laid lengthwise with small gaps between.

The fort, on Rattlesnake Island, can be seen from the pier, but is difficult to reach because of tidal docking problems and small steps and seating arrangements in the 11-passenger T-Craft used in the crossing. Most living history demonstrations are conducted at the fort.

The walks are of cochina (shell) and random-set flagstone and are a bit rough. Both restrooms have a small 4-inch (10.16 cm) entry step unsuitable for ramps because ramps would create a safety hazard in the narrow breezeway. Entry doors are 29 inches (73.66 cm) wide and stall doors are 28 inches (71.12 cm) wide.

Gulf Islands National Seashore
P.O. Box 100
Gulf Breeze, Florida 32561
(904) 932-5302

This series of offshore islands and keys has both historic forts and sparkling white sand beaches near Pensacola, Fla., and Pascagoula and Biloxi, Miss., with mainland facilities in both states.

Private auto travel is possible in all sections except the Mississippi offshore islands. U.S. 90 and 98 are good sight-seeing highways that partially follow the shoreline. They connect with U.S. 10. On U.S. 10 in Florida, close to the Alabama state line, fully accessible comfort stations have been constructed in the rest area. No problem should be encountered in finding accessible restaurants, lodging and medical services in major urban centers along the entire 150-mile (241.40 km) route from Ship Island, Miss. to Santa Rosa Island, Fla.

Florida section. Headquarters and a small museum are housed in temporary quarters at Fort Pickens on Santa Rosa Island near Pensacola, Fla. The building is entered by ramp at a steep incline. Exterior doors of the restrooms are 36 inches (91.44 cm) wide and stall doors are 24 inches (60.96 cm) wide. Curbs have been removed for access to the Fort Pickens picnic pavilion and fishing pier and at the Johnson Beach picnic pavilion on Perdido Key. Fully accessible and equipped restrooms are under construction in the Santa Rosa day-use area near Navarre Beach.

Bridges connect both Santa Rosa Island and Perdido Key with the mainland. Within the Fort Pickens section, Blackbird Marsh Nature Trail provides a level walk with benches for resting, the museum and the interpretive center (called the Sandbox) are accessible by ramp. Upon request, park personnel will give special interpretive talks.

Mississippi section. The interpretive center, the fishing pier and boat dock at Davis Bayou in Ocean Springs on the mainland, are fully accessible at ground level. In the day-use area picnic sheds with built-in grills, restrooms and showers are also fully accessible. The phone number for information about the Davis Bayou area is (601) 875-9057.

The three offshore islands, at distances ranging from 7 miles (11.27 km) to 12 miles (19.32 km) from the mainland, are reached by concessioner-run boats. Boarding and leaving the tour boats can present difficulties because of tidal docking problems, but assistance is available. The single-use restrooms are on the main deck. Entry doors are 28 inches (71.12 cm), but a 4-inch (10.16 cm) threshold presents problems. However, assistance is available.

The run to Ship Island is 1 1/2 hours for day-use only. Many recreational opportunities and accessible facilities are here. A boardwalk runs across the island 1/2 mile (0.80 km) wide. Boards are laid cross-wise and easily negotiated. Restrooms have 36-inch (91.44 cm) doors at entry and on stalls. Picnic areas are accessible, with little assistance, in shade shelters with designated spaces nearest the boardwalk. The patio and first floor of Fort Massachusetts, used during the Civil War, are accessible by ramps, but the top of the fort is reached only by a narrow, spiral stairway. The beach at the end of the boardwalk is accessible with a little assistance, and lifeguards are on duty.

Andersonville National Historic Site
Andersonville, Georgia 31711
(912) 924-0343

This Civil War prisoner-of-war camp commemorates the sacrifices borne by Union prisoners in the 1861-65 conflict and by American prisoners of all other wars in which the United States has engaged. The site includes the Andersonville National Cemetery.

The visitor center, an old Army chapel building, is on Georgia 49, 10 miles (16.1 km) northeast of Americus. Ramps cover the four steps to the entry, but some assistance will be required on the steep 36-inch (91.44 cm) rise in 41 feet (12.464 m). The restrooms are modified to provide accessible facilities for visitors in wheelchairs.

The visitor center has exhibits and audiovisual programs in a room with designated spaces. All features in the prison site and the cemetery are visible and most are accessible by level negotiable trails.

Appalachian National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park Ga.-Tenn.
P.O. Box 2126
Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia 30741
(404) 866-9241

This park includes the Civil War battlefields of Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. The park lies in Georgia and Tennessee. This is a "Living History" area.

The headquarters and visitor center are on U.S. 27, off I-75, 10 miles south of Chattanooga, Tennessee. At the front entrance there are two low steps from the street level to the porch and one additional step into the building. Visitors in wheelchairs may enter from the parking area via the breezeway over a portable ramp. The exhibit rooms are fully accessible and equipped restrooms are on the ground floor, but the audiovisual program on the second floor is accessible only by a flight of steps.

Most of Chickamauga Battlefield (in Georgia) can be visited by automobile. Wayside exhibits and printed materials provide the interpretation. Point Park on Lookout Mountain (in Tennessee and Georgia), overlooking the site of "The Battle Above the Clouds," is accessible, but there is a drop of 20 feet (6.09 m) in a distance of 150 yards (137.16 m) on the blacktop walkway to the Chattanooga overlook.

The Ochs Museum at the Chattanooga overlook contains pictures of individuals engaged in the battle, an electric map showing troop movements and an audio program. Living history demonstrations are given at both the battlefield and at Point Park. The world's best collection of shoulder arms, the Fuller gun collection, is in the visitor center.

Cumberland Island National Seashore
P.O. Box 806
Saint Marys, Georgia 31558
(912) 882-4336

Magnificent beaches and dunes, marshes and freshwater lakes make up the largest of Georgia's Golden Isles, one of the finest remaining natural areas on the East Coast.

The temporary headquarters and visitor center are on U.S. 40, which ends at the St. Marys River. The center has fully accessible restrooms. Information on the new area and tickets for the boat trip to the island can be obtained here. The boat makes five daily 45-minute crossings a week. It carries 150 passengers and is accessible but only with assistance, due to the tidal-docking problems. Restrooms on the boat are inadequate.

The visitor center on the island is accessible with assistance over four steps to the porch. The single-use restrooms have 30-inch (76.20 cm) wide entry doors.

The 2-mile (3.22 km) walking tour to the Dungeness Ruins complex and the beach is over a difficult nature trail. Visitors are picked up at the end of the walk for return to the visitor center by an electric tram with passengers sitting in narrow seats, face to face, two abreast, and with no space to carry wheelchairs.

Fort Frederica National Monument
Route 4, Box 286-C
St. Simons Island, Georgia 31522
(912) 638-3639

Gen. James E. Oglethorpe built this British fort in 1736-48, during the Anglo-Spanish struggle for control of what is now the southeastern United States.

The visitor center is 12 miles (19.32 km) north of the Brunswick-St. Simons Causeway. The curb around the parking area has been cut and a designated space is adjacent to the cut. Assistance may be required for visitors in wheelchairs to surmount the five steps at the visitor center entry. The restrooms have been modified to provide full accessiblity.

The trail through old Frederica to the fort ruins is of grass and gravel, but can be negotiated. This trail has markers, exhibit cases and pushbutton audio messages and passes the ruins of early settlers' houses. Other trails are paved and provide easy access to the area where living history demonstrations are given. A movie is presented in the auditorium.

Fort Pulaski National Monument
P.O. Box 98
Savannah Beach, Georgia 31328
(912) 786-5787

Bombardment of this early 19th-century fort by Federal rifled cannon in 1862 first demonstrated the ineffectiveness of old-style masonry fortifications.

The visitor center is 15 miles (24.15 km) east of Savannah on U.S. 80 in the delta area of the Savannah River. The visitor center is entered over five steps. The restroom entry doors are 28 inches (71.12 cm) wide and stall doors are 24 inches (60.96 cm) wide. The restrooms are entered at right angles from a narrow corridor. Plans are underway for an entry ramp and to renovate the restrooms wherever possible. The fort restrooms are similarly inadequate but renovation is planned.

The grounds of the fort are accessible but assistance may be required over the ramp through the sallyport. Within the fort, some exhibit rooms are separated by minor barriers, such as small steps or high thresholds, all of which can be negotiated with the help of portable ramps. The doors of some of the rooms are too narrow to admit wheelchairs.

All trails are surfaced, including one nature trail and trails over the dikes. In the picnic area, 1/4 mile (.4025 km) from the visitor center on the park road, some tables can accommodate wheelchairs. Living history demonstrations are given at the fort and parade grounds. Interpretive talks are given at both the visitor center and in the fort; exhibits and artifacts that can be touched are in the visitor center and fort.

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
P.O. Box 1167
Marietta, Georgia 30060
(404) 427-4686

Two engagements took place here between Union and Confederate forces during the Atlanta Campaign, June 20-July 2, 1864.

The headquarters and visitor center are on Old U.S. 41 at its junction with Stilesboro Road, 3 miles (4.83 km) north of Marietta, and 15 miles (24.15 km) northwest of Atlanta, off I-75.

A ramp provides easy access from the nearby parking area to the single-level visitor center. Living history programs are featured on the visitor center lawn during the summer months. The visitor center offers an audiovisual program and exhibits. Braille park folders are available on a loan basis. Restrooms have entry doors 32 inches (81.28 cm) wide and modified, curtained stalls 30 inches (76.20 cm) wide.

The Mountain Road has scenic overlooks, but the observation point at the top of the mountain is inaccessible to visitors in wheelchairs because of rugged terrain. Cheatham Hill, the Kolb Farm and the picnic areas are all accessible. An audio taped message is available at the Kolb Farm. Hiking trails throughout the park range from easy to difficult; some are level and some are steep and rough.

Ocmulgee National Monument
P.O. Box 4186
Macon, Georgia 31208
(912) 742-0447

The cultural evolution of the Indian mound-builder civilization in the southern United States is represented in the remains of mounds and villages here.

The visitor center is near the east side of Macon, at the intersection of U.S. 80 and State 129. The center is accessible by ramp from the parking lot in front of the center. The entry doors of the restrooms are 28 inches (71.12 cm) wide and the stalls are 32 inches (81.28 cm) wide. The two-room museum in the visitor center has relief maps and 47 exhibit cases. Some artifacts are taken out of the cases by interpreters to be touched by visitors who are visually handicapped.

The visitor center has a large viewing window from which most of the park features may be seen. All major features of the area are visible by car except the earthlodge which can be reached by a 200-yard (182.88-m) paved trail. The earthlodge is entered at ground level, but the entry door is low. The earthlodge may be seen only on conducted tours. Living history demonstrations and craft exhibits are offered at the visitor center.

For general information concerning the Hawaii group, visitors should check with the Hawaii State Office, National Park Service, 300 Ala Moana Boulevard, Suite 6305, Box 50165, Honolulu, Hawaii 96850. (808) 546-7584.

City of Refuge National Historical Park
P.O. Box 128, Honaunau, Hawaii 96726
(808) 328-2326
Until 1819, vanquished Hawaiian warriors, noncombatants and taboo breakers could escape death by reaching this sacred ground. Prehistoric house sites, royal fishponds, coconut groves and spectacular shore scenery comprise the park. A "Living History" area.

The visitor center is on ground level and easily approached from the parking lot. The information sales desk and 100-foot (30.46-m) story-wall are on a flat, easily traveled handrailed ramp leading to an amphitheater with an ocean panorama. Orientation talks are given daily in the amphitheater. Sitting areas are abundant in the park. Wide doors lead off the ramp to restrooms. One restroom is fully accessible and equipped with assist bars. Adjacent to the restrooms are two drinking fountains, one of which is 30 inches (76.20 cm) high.

Outside of the area described, other walking surfaces may present difficulties because of sand, rough terrain or steps on historic walkways which might not be suitable for ramps. Visitors without mobility problems may enter the palace grounds and refuge area along the shoreline to see the great wall and the restored temple, Hale-o-Keawe. Advance arrangements with the park superintendent should be made for group tours.

Restaurants are available near the park. Lodgings can be found at Captain Cook, 15 miles (24.15 km) away. The Kona hospital, with ambulance service, is 10 miles (16.09 km) away.

Haleakala National Park
P.O. Box 537, Makawao, Maui, Hawaii 96768
(808) 572-7749
Within the large and colorful crater of 10,023-foot (2046.99 m) Haleakala volcano, now dormant, grows a rare species of silversword. Other features are Kipahulu Valley, Seven Pools and interesting native and migratory birdlife. This is a "Living Historical Farm" area.

Visitors in wheelchairs have full access to Haleakala and Puu Ulaula observatories via a small ramp. Restroom doors at the visitor center and observatory are 30 inches (76.20 cm) wide with doors open; stall entry width is 22 inches (55.88 cm). At headquarters, the restroom stalls are 28 inches (71.12 cm) wide. All visitors may enjoy the picnic shelter and wayside exhibit at Hosmer Grove. Interpretive talks are offered at Haleakala observatory. The Oheo section can be reached by car and provides a fine view of the stream and waterfalls in this scenic area. All trails to other park features are over rough terrian. The average elevation of the main features of the park ranges from 6,800 feet (2,071.28 m) to 10,023 feet (3,053.01 m). Food and lodging are available in Kula a distance of 15 miles (24.15 km). Medical services are available in Kahului, 30 miles (48.3 km) away.

Hawaii Volcanoes National Park
Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Hawaii 96718
(808) 967-7311

Active volcanism, in the form of two of the world's most active volcanoes, Mauna Loa and Kilauea, continues here on the Island of Hawaii. At lower elevations luxuriant and often rare vegetation provides food and shelter for animals, some equally rare.

Both Kilauea and Wahaula visitor centers are fully accessible. Restrooms at Kilauea visitor center are 20-feet by 8 feet (6.08 m by 2.43 m), entry doors are 30 inches (76.20 cm) and stall doors 32 inches (81.24 cm) wide. Visitors should check at Kilauea visitor center for accessible facilities elsewhere in the park. Both centers have museums. Interpretive programs are presented daily at Kilauea visitor center. Most overlooks and exhibits on Crater Rim Road and Kalapana Chain of Craters Road are accessible, many features can be seen from the car. A self guiding trail from Volcano House to Kilauea visitor center is easily negotiated by visitors in wheelchairs. Other self-guiding trails, such as Thurston Lava Tube and Bird Park, have steps and difficult grades. Care should be taken not to inhale volcanic fumes.

Park concessioner facilities provide food and lodging, medical services are in Hilo, 30 miles (48.3 km) away. Road elevation ranges from sea level to 6,600 feet (2,010.36 m). The average elevation of main features at Kilauea Caldera is below 4,000 feet (1,218.40).

Puukohola Heiau National Historic Site
P.O. Box 4963, Kawaihae, Hawaii 96743
(808) 882-7218

Ruins of Puukohola Heiau ("Temple on the Hill of the Whale"), built by King Kamehameha the Great (1753-1819) during his rise to power (1789-1819), are preserved here.

The visitor center in this new area is a temporary wooden building with no special facilities, aids or programs, other than informal interpretive talks. The comfort stations are portable chemical toilets.

The Puukohola Heiau ruin can be viewed from a car, but the approach to the other historical sites is by walkways over rough terrain.

Swimming and picnic facilities and a food-supply store are in the adjoining county park. A gas station and general store are one mile

(1.61 km) away. Groups desiring to visit this park should make arrangements with the superintendent in advance. The nearest town, Waimea, has restaurants, lodging, a clinic and an airport. Waimea is 12 miles (19.31 km) from the park.

Craters of the Moon National Monument
P.O. Box 29
Arco, Idaho 83213

Fissure eruptions, volcanic cones, craters, lava flows, caves and other volcanic phenomena make this an astonishing landscape.

The visitor center is located on Highway 93A, 18 miles (28.98 km) west of Arco. The center and restrooms are fully accessible; both entry doors and stall doors are 36 inches (91.44 cm) wide.

Scenic overlooks and natural features can be enjoyed by car. Trails to Big Craters, Tree Molds, Great Owl Cavern and North Crater are paved and widened but very strenuous. All trails are self-guiding. The amphitheater in the campgrounds, 1/4 mile (.4025 km) from the visitor center can be reached by paved path. Audiovisual programs and interpretive talks are presented there.

The average elevation of main features is 5,900 feet (1,797.14 m). The nearest full range of restaurants, lodging and medical services is at Arco.

Nez Perce National Historical Park
P.O. Box 93
Spalding, Idaho 83551
(208) 843-2685

The history and culture of the Nez Perce Indian country are preserved, commemorated and interpreted here. Four federally-owned sites are administered by the National Park Service and 19 sites through cooperative agreements. This is a "Living History" area.

The visitor center is in Spalding 11 miles (17.71 km) south of Lewiston off U.S. 95. The center is a converted motel with access at ground level and an accessible restroom building with stall door widths 33-35 inches (84-89 cm), open for use from mid-April to the end of September.

The exhibits are of Nez Perce cultural items, some of which can be handled. Nez Perce cultural demonstrations are given Tuesday through Saturday, during the summer from 12:30 to 4:30 p.m. On Sunday and Thursday, pioneer spinning demonstrations are given during the same hours. Self-guiding walks around the vicinity of the visitor center are on level, hard-packed earth or roads.

The 2,100 acres (848.4 h.a.) of parkland are scattered through some 7,500 square miles (12,075 sq. km) where the Nez Perces once roamed. Most of the 23 paved pullouts and overlooks are self-guiding; a few offer interpretation by park personnel. The nearest full range of food, lodging and medical services is at Lewiston.

Yellowstone National Park
(See Wyoming)

Lincoln Home National Historic Site
526 South Seventh Street
Springfield, Illinois 62703
(217) 525-4241

While living in this home—now the focal point of this historic area—Abraham Lincoln rose from the practice of a small-town lawyer to become the 16th President of the United States, 1861-65. The two-story structure, built in 1839, was the only home he ever owned and his residence for 17 years.

Special facilities are limited at the home. Only the lower floor is accessible because of steep, narrow stairs to the second floor.

A visitor center complex, built in 1976, is located on Seventh Street, one block west of the Lincoln Home and was designed for full accessibility. All entrances have ramps; restroom facilities and movie auditoriums meet standard specifications. The visitor parking area, just south of the visitor center, contains two reserved spaces. Although all curbings have ramps, some difficulty may be encountered between the parking lot and the Lincoln Home because of rough boardwalks.

Summer and winter are not the best times to visit because of temperature and humidity extremes. Complete hospital facilities are available within two miles.

George Rogers Clark National Historical Park
401 South Second Street
Vincennes, Indiana 47591
(801) 882-1776
This classic memorial, near the site of old Fort Sackville, commemorates the seizure of the fort from the British by Lt. Col. George Rogers Clark, Feb. 25, 1779, and the resultant conquest of the Old Northwest.

The landscaped grounds of 24 acres, including the statue of Francis Vigo, are, for the most part, accessible. Vigo helped to buy ammunition for Clark. The rotunda can be reached only by a difficult, 33-step climb.

The visitor center, built in 1976, is accessible from the parking lot; restrooms are fully accessible. The center contains museum exhibits, an information desk and an auditorium that features a film on Clark.

Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore
Route 2, Box 139A
Chesterton, Indiana 46304
(219) 926-7561
Along the southern shore of Lake Michigan between Gary and Michigan City are several sections of clean, sandy beaches backed by huge sand dunes, many covered with dense forests, others continually reshaped by wind. The parkland, totaling about 12,000 acres, preserves some of these remaining dunes and their associated bogs and marshes and provides recreational opportunities along the beaches and interior lands.

The visitor center at Highway 12 and Kemil Road, Bailly Homestead entrance facilities and West Beach bathhouse are accessible by ramps and have fully accessible restroom facilities.

Many areas of the park may be toured by automobile. Overnight accommodations are readily available. A 1/2-mile (.80 km) trail originates at the visitor center and traverses the older wooded dunes. It is a self-guided environmental education trail, barrier-free and fully accessible.

Information, brochures and audio-visual programs are offered at the visitor center. Interpretive activities can be arranged by appointment for organized groups. Full medical facilities are available.

Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial
Lincoln City, Indiana 47552
(812) 937-4757
On this southern Indiana farm, Abraham Lincoln grew from youth into manhood. It is a Living Historical Farm area.

The Memorial Visitor Center is off Highway 162 and accessible only by automobile. There is no public transportation either to or within the area. The parking area is 50 yards (45.7 m) from the center. Between the parking area and the center are two sets of steps. A ramp is planned over each. The auditorium and museum are on one level. Three steps, with handrails, lead down into each of the two Memorial Halls. One restroom is accessible and equipped, but assistance is required over two entry steps.

The grave of Lincoln's mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln, is reached by a hard-packed gravel footpath from the visitor center. The grave is located on a hill, 100 yards (91.4 m) north of the parking area. The Lincoln Living Historical Farm is 0.3 mile (0.5 km) north of the visitor center. The paved parking lot is 200 yards (192.8 m) from the farm. The gravel trail from the parking lot to the farm leads up a moderate hill to the cabin. Benches are conveniently located along all trails.

Motels and restaurants are 4 miles (6.4 km) north on Highway 231 in Dale; doctors and hospital are 15 miles (24.1 km) north on the same highway in Huntingburg. A campground with adequate restrooms is located in Lincoln State Park, adjacent to the memorial on the south.

Effigy Mounds National Monument
P.O. Box K
McGregor, Iowa 52157
(319) 873-2356

The monument contains outstanding examples of prehistoric burial mounds in the shapes of birds and bears.

The visitor center, 5 miles (8.05 km) north of McGregor on State Highway 76, is accessible to wheelchairs from the ground level, as are the auditorium, where audiovisual programs are presented, and the museum. Three of the mounds can be seen from a small path and bridge near the visitor center. The looped Fire Point Trail to the major mound-viewing point at the top of the bluff is very steep and composed of packed gravel. The restrooms have entry doors 30 inches (76.20 cm) wide; stall doors are 21 inches (53.34 cm) wide.

Herbert Hoover National Historic Site
P.O. Box 607
West Branch, Iowa 52358
(319) 643-2541

The birthplace cottage and boyhood home of the 31st President (1929-33) and the gravesites of President and Mrs. Hoover are within the park. The Herbert Hoover Library, administered by the National Archives and Records Service of General Services Administration, is adjacent to the site.

The re-created historic scene is fully accessible. Talks by park personnel and audio stations are featured. The entire area, including the gravesite and picnic facilities, is accessible.

Except for the Blacksmith Shop, which is on ground level, all of the historic buildings—The Birthplace Cottage, the Presidential Library and the Quaker Meetinghouse—are entered by one or two steps. A portable ramp can be placed over the one step into the Meetinghouse.

A designated space with adjacent ramp is located in the visitor center parking area. The visitor center has no entrance steps and the restrooms are fully accessible.

Fort Larned National Historic Site
Route 3
Larned, Kansas 67550
(316) 285-3571

This fort, one of the most active military outposts in the 1860's, was charged with protecting the mail and travelers on the eastern segment of the Santa Fe Trail. It also was the key military base in the Indian war of 1868-69 and later served as an Indian agency.

There are nine original sandstone buildings around the quadrangular parade ground; some are open. All open buildings are accessible by roads or walkways. None of the old buildings have level entrances, but some have ramps over a step or two. The new visitor center is one of the original nine buildings, restored and remodeled to make it fully accessible, with fully equipped restrooms.

The interpretive facilities include a museum, an audiovisual program and exhibits in the visitor center, and furnished rooms and exhibits in all the remaining open buildings. During the summer, daily guided tours and weekend "Living History" activities are scheduled. Uniformed rangers are available for assistance and personally conducted tours. The park is open year-round.

Campgrounds, medical facilities, motels and restaurants are available in Larned, 6 miles (9.66 km) to the east on Highway 156.

Fort Scott Historic Area
Old Fort Scott, Old Fort Boulevard, Fort Scott, Kansas 66701
(316) 223-0310

Fort Scott commemorates the historic events in Kansas prior to and during the Civil War. Located in the city of Fort Scott, it is 90 miles south of Kansas City. This is an Affiliated Area.

Several buildings of this 1842 Army post have been restored and restoration continues on others. One of the fully restored buildings is the visitor center. The city parking lot is directly in front of the site. Restrooms in the visitor center have been designed to accommodate wheelchairs and are of ample size and fully equipped, and with wide doors, opening outward.

The second floor where the audiovisual programs are presented is reached by narrow, steep stairs. Exhibits are in all of the restored buildings on ground level floors. Visitors can tour the grounds on stone walkways with self-guiding folders.

The site is staffed by volunteers from a local historical society.

The alternative phone number for information about the site is (316) 223-0550.

Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site
R.F.D. 1
Hodgenville, Kentucky 42748
(502) 358-3874

An early 19th-century Kentucky cabin, symbolic of the one in which Lincoln was born, is preserved in a memorial building at the site of his birth.

The site is 3 miles (4.83 km) south of Hodgenville on U.S. 31E, 60 miles (96.6 km) south of Louisville. The visitor center is accessible at ground level from the nearby parking area. The picnic area is across U.S. 31E from the visitor center. Restrooms in the visitor center have entry doors 23 inches (58.42 cm) wide and stall doors 32 inches (81.28 cm) wide. Restrooms in the picnic area have entry doors 28 inches (71.12 cm) wide and stall doors 32 inches (81.28 cm) wide.

The memorial building is on a slope; 56 steps lead to the front entrance. Visitors in wheelchairs may drive on a service road to the rear of the building and enter at ground level. The Boundary Oak is reached by a rough flagstone walkway. The rule, "Do not touch the cabin," does not apply to visually handicapped visitors. An 18-minute movie, museum exhibits and interpretive talks are offered in the visitor center.

Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area
(See Tennessee)

Cumberland Gap National Historical Park
P.O. Box 840
Middlesboro, Kentucky 40965

This mountain pass on the Wilderness Road, explored by Daniel Boone, developed into a main artery of the great trans-Allegheny migration for settlement of "the Old West" and as an important military objective in the Revolutionary and Civil Wars. The park lies in Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee. It has a "Living Historical Farm" area.

The visitor center, 1/2 mile (.805 km) south of Middlesboro, is accessible at ground level from the rear parking area. Restrooms are on the first floor of the visitor center. Entry doors are 32 inches (81.28 cm) wide and stall doors are 26 inches (66.04 cm) wide.

The musuem and audiovisual room on the second floor are reached by a flight of steps with handrails. Many park features are accessible: Sugar Run overlook, the Iron Furnace, Cumberland Gap, Pinnacle shelter and the Wilderness Road with campground and picnic areas. The Sugar Run picnic area is 3 miles (4.83 km) from the visitor center and is fully accessible and has comfort stations with entry and stall doors the same dimensions as those in the visitor center.

A 0.3 mile (.483 km) nature trail at Sugar Run is self-guiding by cassette tape or printed material. The trail is level and paved. Living history demonstrations are given by park interpreters in period dress.

Mammoth Cave National Park
Mammoth Cave, Kentucky 42259
(502) 758-2251

Mammoth Cave is a series of underground passages that has beautiful limestone, gypsum and cave onyx formations, deep pits and high domes and an underground river. Explored and mapped for 146 miles, it is the longest recorded cave system in the world.

The visitor center, 9 miles (14.49 km) northwest of Park City off I-65, by State Routes 255 or 70, is accessible via curb ramp from the parking area. Spaces have been designated for visitors in wheelchairs. The restrooms in the center have been modified to accommodate wheelchairs.

Dining rooms, gift shops, lounges and a few guest rooms are on the first floor of the Mammoth Cave Hotel and also of the Sunset Point Lodge. Entry to the lodges is difficult but construction of a ramp over the three entry steps in each case is underway. Reservations for the few first-floor lodgings in either of the lodges should be made with National Park Concessions, Inc., Mammoth Cave, Kentucky 42259. Telephone (502) 758-2225.

An audiovisual orientation program is shown regularly in the auditorium. A special cave tour is scheduled daily for visitors in wheelchairs and their companions. This tour is by elevator to the Snowball section (dry passageways, gypsum crystalline formations). A written account of the cave tour is available. The 1/2-day cave tours and most of the surface trails in the park are very strenuous because of numerous ascents and descents and difficult terrain.

Park roads lead to pleasant vistas, all accessible. Visitors may drive to the Green River at two free-ferry crossings. Campfire and evening programs are offered on a limited basis in the spring and autumn and regularly during the summer. The 1/4-mile (.40 km) Sunset Point Nature Trail which leads to a view of the Green River Valley is on level ground but is bumpy.

Chalmette National Historical Park
P.O. Box 429
Arabi, Louisiana 70032
(504) 271-2412 (headquarters)
(504) 271-2413

Scene of the major part of the Battle of New Orleans in the War of 1812 where the United States won a brilliant victory, this park includes Chalmette National Cemetery. It is a "Living History" area.

The park is on Louisiana Highway 46, the St. Bernard Highway. Trails leading to the memorial monument, the restored mud rampart and the Beauregard Plantation House visitor center are all accessible. Audio-visual programs are located on the first floor of the visitor center. The museum exhibits on the second floor are accessible only by steep and winding stairs. Restrooms can accommodate wheelchairs and stalls are equipped with handrails.

A self-guiding, one-mile (1.61 km), one-way tour for automobiles has six stops and wayside exhibits, most of which are on one level. Chalmette National Cemetery, located on the battlefield, may be reached by car.

Acadia National Park
Route 1, Box 1, Bar Harbor, Maine 04609
(207) 288-3338
Rocky coastal area on Mt Desert Island, Maine Highest point on the eastern seaboard; picturesque Schoodic Peninsula on the mainland, half of Isle au Haut with spectacular cliffs

The trail at the Cadillac Mountain parking area offers a view of the Atlantic Ocean and islands A service road from the visitor center parking area is connected to the center by a 125-foot (38 10 m) ramp, with guard rail Doors are not automated Water fountains can be reached by wheelchair visitors and small children Audiovisual programs are held in the auditorium Summer evening interpretive programs are given nightly at the campgrounds Asphalt sidewalks lead to the campground amphitheatre Cassette tape tours of the park are available at the visitor center Ramps lead from parking areas to Jordan Pond Shore and the beach proper at Echo Lake Beach Mountain Most developed areas are well-paved and level

Summer is the busiest season All ages will enjoy the sites in the park While there are no Braille signs, visually handicapped visitors will delight in the different geological and natural wonders of the park if accompanied by another visitor For visitors who may have hearing problems, exhibits and some amphitheatre shows are ideally suited Park personnel are available at all times for assistance in first aid, information and other services

Appalachian National Scenic Trail
P.O. Box 236
Harpers Ferry, W Va 25425
(304) 535-6371
Approximately 2,000 miles (3220 km) of this scenic trail follow the Appalachian Mountains from Mount Katahdin, Maine, to Springer Mountain, Ga The trail is one of the two initial units of the National Trail System, established in 1968

Following the crests of long ridges, skirting mountain streams and sparkling lakes, climbing rocky alpine slopes or dropping to cross the largest rivers and boasting hundreds of spectacular scenic vistas, the Appalachian National Scenic Trail presents an exciting panorama of eastern America The vegetation and wildlife of the Trail are as varied as its topography

The Trail is varied, too, in its proximity to civilization Most of it traverses rugged terrain, but some stretches, although rough underfoot, are within sight and sound of highways and built-up areas The Appalachian Trail runs through the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina and Georgia

The Appalachian Trail Conference, formed in 1925, embraces local clubs directly responsible for specified sections of the Trail, other clubs that contribute support and thousands of dues-paying members

Detailed information on the nature of the Trail and guidelines for using it can be obtained from the Appalachian Trail Conference, Harpers Ferry, W. Va. 25425, (304) 535-6331.

Roosevelt Campobello International Park N.B., Canada
c/o Executive Secretary
Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission
P.O. Box 97
Lubec, Maine 04652
(506) 752-2922 (New Brunswick, Canada)
Franklin D. Roosevelt was stricken by poliomyelitis here at his summer home at the age of 39. This is the first international park to be administered by a joint commission. It is an Affiliated Area

The park was established July 7, 1964. It is owned and administered by the United States-Canadian Commission. The park is in New Brunswick, Canada

Saint Croix Island National Monument
c/o Acadia National Park
Bar Harbor, Maine 04609
(207) 288-3338
An island where the French tried to settle in 1604 before settling in New France (Canada)

No federal facilities

Anacostia Park
c/o National Capital Parks-East
5210 Indian Head Highway
Oxon Hill, Maryland 20021
Site telephone (202) 472-3873

This municipal 1200-acre park overlooking the Anacostia River has lighted basketball courts, ball fields, a roller skate pavilion, a swimming pool, tennis courts and picnic areas. The park stretches along the east bank of the Anacostia River from Bolling Air Force Base, north to the railroad tracks. Access is from four approaches: South Capital Street, the 11th Street bridges, Good Hope Road and Pennsylvania Avenue, following signs on each.

The visitor center is covered, multi-use Anacostia Pavilion, at the northern end of the park, near the Pennsylvania Avenue entrance. Summer activities in the Pavilion include arts and crafts, evening concerts, movies, roller skating and wheelchair basketball games. Picnicking, tennis, and swimming are among the outdoor activities. There are no paved sidewalks or reserved parking. The Pavilion is accessible at ground level except for the skating rink, where access is by ramp. Fully accessible restrooms are in the Pavilion.

Antietam National Battlefield Site
P.O. Box 158
Sharpsburg, Maryland 21782
(301) 432-5124

Gen. Robert E. Lee's first invasion of the North ended on this battlefield in 1862. This is a "Living History" area.

The site is 1 mile (1.61 km) north of Sharpsburg on Md. 65. Ramps cross the parking lot curb and provide access to the observation deck at the rear of the visitor center. The ramps are rough surfaced to prevent slipping in wet weather, and the observation deck is carpeted with easily negotiated floor covering. Construction of fully accessible and equipped restrooms is underway. The exhibit and display room is on a floor below the observation deck and is reached by eight steps.

A taped tour is available at the visitor center for the 8-mile (12.88 km) self-guiding car trip around the park. Living interpretive programs are given at Dunker Church (accessible by ramp), Piper Farm and the National Cemetery. Concerts, a Shakespeare Summer Festival, and a commemorative Dunker Church Service are other summer features. An audiovisual orientation slide program is given in the observation room. The park provides wayside visual aids and an audiovisual station with maps and photos on the park road.

Appalachian National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Assateague Island National Seashore Md.-Va.
R.D. 2, Box 294
Route 611, 7 miles southeast of Berlin
Berlin, Maryland 21811
(301) 641-1441

This 37-mile (59.54 km) barrier island in Maryland and Virginia is comprised of sandy beaches, dunes, pine woodlands and marshes. It is noted for its recreational opportunities, migratory waterfowl and wild ponies.

Maryland section The national seashore visitor center, a one-story structure with restrooms, located on the mainland, is entirely accessible. A park naturalist interprets the beachcombing exhibit to visitors from July 1 to Labor Day, and by prior arrangement during the remainder of the year. All boardwalks from parking areas to the beach can be traversed by wheelchair; assistance is available as needed.

Assateague State Park, at the north end of the area, has a ramp to both the concession building and bathhouse in the day-use area. Help may be required up the 6-inch (15.24 cm) step to this ramp. No admission fee is charged at the state park day-use area if the visitor can provide certification of permanent disability.

The state park campground is recommended as all sites feature asphalt parking pad with paved access to modern wash facilities. Reservations are made with the Superintendent, Assateague State Park, R.D. 2, Box 293, Berlin, Maryland 21811.

The national seashore campgrounds are more primitive and have outside portable toilets. The day-use area, however, features indoor facilities. Bayside crabbing can be enjoyed at the old North Beach Ferry Landing.

Virginia section on Route 13, about 13 miles (20.93 km) east of Virginia Highway 175. (804) 336-6577.

Four steps make entry into the national seashore information station difficult, but the day-use bathhouse and indoor restroom facilities are readily accessible. Visitors may need assistance to cross one of the clay beach access points from the road south of the day-use area, as well as up the ramp to Toms Cove Historical overlook. Family campgrounds and restaurants convenient to the Virginia section are provided outside the seashore in the community of Chincoteague, Virginia.

Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge visitor center is accessible, but there are only portable toilets. The paved 1-mile (1.61 km) Pony Trail can accommodate wheelchairs. The 3-mile (4.83 km) Wildlife Drive, also paved, is closed to automobiles until 3 p.m. each day. Visitors should contact the refuge headquarters for alternate directions to the lighthouse. The address of the Refuge Manager is P.O. Box 62, Chincoteague, Virginia 23336. (804) 336-6122.

Catoctin Mountain Park
Thurmont, Maryland 21788
(301) 824-2574, or 271-7447

Embracing part of the forested ridge that forms the eastern rampart of the Appalachian Mountains in Maryland, Catoctin Mountain Park has sparkling streams and panoramic vistas of the Monocacy Valley. The park is a "Living History" area.

The visitor center, 2 miles (3.22 km) west of Thurmont, is fully accessible by ramps over one curb from the parking lot and one step at the entry. The audiovisual programs, exhibits and interpretive and other programs are all on the main floor and the restrooms are accessible with stall door widths of 32 inches (81.28 cm).

An interpretive guidebook is provided for self-guided auto tours over Manahan Road which runs 7 miles (11.27 km) through the park. Some trout fishing areas are accessible to visitors in wheelchairs. Information on these and accessible trails is available at the visitor center. Trail climbs to Chimney and Wolf Rock overlooks, varying from 800 to 1,400 feet (243.68 to 426.44 m), are very strenuous and over rugged terrain.

Camp Round Meadow is accessible to all visitors, and the area provides exhibits and craft shops. Restrooms are accessible. Two camps, Misty Mountain and Greentop, are available in summer only for group camping. The oldest of these is Misty Mountain with sleeping lodges, recreation buildings, dining halls, kitchens and swimming pools. Most of these facilities are accessible. The camp is used regularly in summer by groups of handicapped persons. Arrangements must be made in advance through the Baltimore League for Crippled Children and Adults, 1111 East Cold Spring Lane, Baltimore, Md. 21212.

All facilities at Camp Greentop are fully accessible.

A paved nature trail with parking adjacent is near Greentop and the Chestnut picnic area. Bird walks and interpretive talks are offered at a campground near the visitor center. Interpretive talks, campfire programs and short, conducted trips are available at Camp Greentop. Special activities are scheduled during summer encampment of organized groups of handicapped visitors at Camp Greentop.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park D.C.-Md.-Va.
P.O. Box 4
Sharpsburg, Maryland 21782
(301) 432-2231 or by tie-line from Washington, D.C. 948-5641
The 184-mile C&O Canal follows a route along the Potomac River, from Georgetown in the District of Columbia, to Cumberland, Md., including Great Falls, Md. Built between 1828 and 1850, the Canal and its park land are in Maryland, the District of Columbia and West Virginia. This is a "Living History" area.

Park headquarters is 4 miles (6.44 km) west of Sharpsburg, Md., on Md. 34. Other visitor centers and information offices are: at Hancock, Md., 108 West Main Street, (301) 678-5463 (access at ground level, inadequate restrooms), North Branch (intermittent) visitor center, 8 miles (12.88 km) south of Cumberland, off Md. 51, (301) 777-8667, (restrooms inadequate), Great Falls Tavern, Md. (301) 299-3613 (with accessible single-use restrooms, curb ramp from parking lot), and Georgetown, D.C. (intermittent) visitor center in Foundry Mall on the canal between 30th and Thomas Jefferson Street, (202) 337-6652, (access impeded by many steps up or down depending upon entrance used).

Most approaches to the canal are accessible and most footbridges across the canal are wide enough for wheelchairs. Once on the towpath, visitors in wheelchairs will be able to travel in most sections in good weather. The towpath is level between locks, then rises 8 feet (2.44 m) to the next level at each lock. At several places accessible by car, the footing is fairly firm and level.

Three drive-in camps for tent and trailer camping are available for visitors with mobility difficulties. They are at McCoys Ferry, near Clear Spring, Md., Spring Gap, near Cumberland, Md. and Fifteen Mile Creek at Little Orleans. The fishing platform above Lock 70 at Oldtown, Md. was built to accommodate visitors in wheelchairs.

Great Falls Tavern, built in 1830 as a rest stop for visitors using the canal, is now a museum and has a small audiovisual program. Special tours for handicapped visitors are offered at the park headquarters. It is advisable to secure information as to locations and make advance arrangements for the tours.

Interstate 70 is the major highway access to the various sections of the park.

Accessible restaurants and lodgings will be found in major urban areas, near I-70.

Clara Barton National Historic Site
5801 Oxford Road
Glen Echo, Maryland 20768
(301) 492-6246
Built in 1892, this 38-room home of the founder of the American Red Cross was for seven years headquarters of that organization.

The house is entered by flights of steps at the front and rear, and a flight of steps down to the basement on the side. The second and third floors are reached by open flights of steps. Plans are being formulated to provide access for visitors in wheelchairs at least to the first floor. Fully accessible public restrooms are at nearby Glen Echo Park.

Access to the site from the rough graveled parking lot, which also serves Glen Echo Park, is by steep paths. Parking for handicapped visitors is available in the driveway of the home.

Modifications and refurnishings of the historic house are in progress. Some period pieces are in place and others are being sought.

The house is open 1-5 p.m. Tuesday to Sunday.

Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine
Mailing address: Baltimore, Maryland 21230
Location: East end of Fort Avenue, South Baltimore
(301) 962-4290

The successful defense of this fort in the War of 1812 on September 13-14, 1814, inspired Francis Scott Key to write "The Star Spangled Banner." It is a "Living History" area.

Except for the battlements, the area is fully accessible. The visitor center has a ramp at the entrance and another into the auditorium where an introductory 15-minute film is given. Ramps are provided to all buildings where first floor exhibits are displayed. Restroom doors in the visitor center are 30 inches (76.20 cm) wide, and stall doors, 26 inches (66.04 cm) wide.

The 1-mile (1.61 km) foot trail around Fort McHenry is easily negotiable with some assistance. The audio stations on the battlements, however, are inaccessible by wheelchair because of two sets of stairs, one with six steps, 9 inches (22.86 cm) high, and the other with seven steps, 8 inches (23.32 cm high.

Fort Washington Park
Fort Washington Road, off Indian Head Highway
Oxon Hill, Maryland 20021
(301) 292-2112

This massive early-19th century fort, on the Maryland side of the Potomac across from Mount Vernon, was built to protect the Capital City. The fort was begun in 1814 to replace an 1809 fort destroyed by the British. This is a "Living History" area.

To reach the fort, use Exit 37 south from the Capital Beltway (I-495) onto Md. 210 (Indian Head Highway) to Fort Washington Road.

The fort is two miles (3.22 km) inside the park from Fort Washington Road. A steep, paved walkway and ramp lead to the entry gate, but the cobblestone threshold makes entry difficult. All other walkways are of hard-packed gravel but the uneven grading of the parade ground may present difficulties. Guided tours by interpreters in period dress and push-button audiovisual stations are offered at the fort. Living history demonstrations are given year round.

Many pleasant vistas can be viewed by car. Picnic areas are accessible throughout the park on level ground and grass. Portable accessible restrooms are available near the maintenance facility to the left as visitors enter the park.

George Washington Memorial Parkway

(See Virginia)

Glen Echo Park

MacArthur Boulevard and Oxford Road
Glen Echo, Maryland 20768
(301) 492-6282

Glen Echo Park was once a 19th-century Chautauqua stop on Maryland's Potomac Palisades and then an amusement park. It is now a popular arts and cultural center. Information on its facilities and activities may be obtained at Glen Echo Gallery and from park personnel.

The Gallery has two steep steps at the entry, but staff members are available for assistance. Grading throughout the park is hilly, and care should be taken on bumpy terrain. Ramps give entry to fully accessible restrooms next to the Carousel and also in the Adventure Theater across from the Experimental Children's Workshop, and in the Campus Room.

Special permits are available to park in the staff lot at the top of the hill for individuals attending various classes. Entrances to the following buildings have a number of steps or are otherwise difficult for persons with mobility difficulties: the pool area, the sculpture building, the woodshop, the ballroom (with 6 interior steps), the writer's workshop and the gallery, (which also has a three-story circular staircase).

The National Park Service offers a variety of arts and crafts courses and programs, including educational experiences for handicapped children, and the puppet theater. A regular feature, from 1977 on, throughout the summer until Labor Day, is a family Sunday outing called "Chautauqua Summer" which offers dancing, music and artists at work.

The major interpretive activity at Glen Echo is the Children's Experimental Workshop, a year-round program involving special populations, in a series of intensive workshops collaboratively designed by professional staff in the performing and applied arts. During the nine-month school year, children with multiple handicaps and learning disabilities are drawn from all over Washington, D.C., Maryland and Virginia to participate in the program. A variety of techniques in theatre arts (puppetry), music, sculptural pottery and multi-media design are explored to encourage intuitive skills in improvisation, movement rhythm and approaches to space, form, color and texture. The 9-month series is made possible partially by a grant from the National Endowment for the Arts.

The Multicultural Day Camp, during the summer months includes children from a wide variety of ethnic backgrounds. The program was created in 1972 and grew out of a need expressed by a teacher working in a District school for the blind.

Greenbelt Park
6501 Greenbelt Road
Greenbelt, Maryland 20770
(301) 344-3948
Just 12 miles (19.32 km) from Washington, D.C., this woodland park offers many forms of outdoor recreation.

The visitor center is on Park Central Road in Greenbelt, near the intersection of the Capital Beltway (I-495) and Greenbelt Road. The visitor center entrance is difficult because of steps, and the restrooms are inadequate for visitors in wheelchairs.

The Sweetgum picnic area, 2½ miles (4.025 km) from the visitor center on Park Central Road, is fully accessible, with equipped restrooms designed to accommodate visitors in wheelchairs. A campground, ½ mile (0.805 km) beyond Sweetgum, with on-site parking, also has fully accessible and equipped restrooms with entry at ground level.

Campfire programs are given in the campground amphitheater Saturdays and Sundays. Conducted nature walks and talks are offered on the Dogwood nature trail starting in a parking area on the park road near the Sweetgum picnic area.

Hampton National Historic Site
535 Hampton Lane
Towson, Maryland 21204
(301) 823-7054
This is a fine example of one of the lavish Georgian mansions of America built during the latter part of the 18th century.

The outside entrance to the main house has nine steps. The terrace and tea room in the east wing of the mansion are directly accessible from the informal parking lot on that side of the house. From the east wing, four steps lead to a wide landing, 7 inches (17.78 cm) high. Beyond the landing are another three steps of the same height that provide access to the first floor of the mansion. Restroom facilities are only in the basement, reached by a steep flight of stairs. Assistance may be needed on the steep, inclined path to the restored gardens.

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park
(See West Virginia)

Kenilworth Aquatic Gardens
c/o National Capital Parks-East
5210 Indian Head Highway
Oxon Hill, Maryland 20021
(202) 426-6905

The gardens and numerous ponds are used to produce aquatic plants, principally tropical, and hardy varieties of water lilies, also lotus, other water plants and flora.

The gardens are located on Anacostia Drive, off U.S. 295 North at Eastern Avenue exit. Follow signs all the way.

The three buildings are greenhouses with low sills; the interior surfaces are dirt. A parking lot is adjacent to the largest greenhouse, the main office building. Restrooms are in this building. Entrance doors are 28 inches (71.12 cm) wide and stall doors 30 inches (76.20 cm).

Gravel paths leading through the gardens are hard packed and level.

Monocacy National Battlefield
c/o C&O Canal National Historical Park
Box 4
Sharpsburg, Maryland 21782
(301) 432-5124

In a battle here July 9, 1864, Confederate Gen. Jubal T. Early defeated Union forces commanded by Brig. Gen. Lew Wallace. Wallace's troops delayed Early, however, enabling Union forces to marshal a successful defense of Washington, D.C.

There are no Federal facilities at this area. Acquisition of land begins in fiscal year 1978.

National Capital Parks
(See District of Columbia)

Oxon Hill Farm
Off the Capital Beltway at Indian Head Highway
Oxon Hill, Maryland 20021
(301) 839-1177
Oxon Hill Farm is a turn-of-the-century working farm, especially attractive for children. This is a "Living History" area.

The visitor center is an old barn with access at ground level from a barrier-free parking area. The comfort station is a portable accessible restroom. The roads and paths around the farm are all of packed gravel and gently graded.

Demonstrations are given during the different farming seasons. Informal interpretation and guided tours are available throughout the year. Hours are from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Visitors may touch the animals and farm implements. Small picnic grounds are accessible.

Adams National Historic Site
135 Adams Street
Quincy, Massachusetts 02169
(617) 773-1177
Home of Presidents John Adams and John Quincy Adams; of Charles Francis Adams, U.S. Minister to Great Britain during the Civil War, and of Henry and Brooks Adams, writers and historians.

The first floor of the Old House, the library, which is a separate building, and the adjacent 18th-century garden may be enjoyed by all. It is easy to move with walking aids through these areas. Visitors will have to navigate two steps into the house. Personnel are available to aid persons in wheelchairs. The garden does not have railings, but benches are located on the grounds.

The second floor of the house and subsequent areas of the tour are not designed for those handicapped in movement. A stairway and railing lead to the upper floors.

Advance arrangements for special tours can be made. Skilled personnel can design the tour to fit the size, age and type of group. The park is not open during the winter months. Bus tours bring visitors to the front walk of the house.

Appalachian National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Boston National Historical Park
Charlestown Navy Yard
Charlestown, Massachusetts 02129

Bunker Hill Monument
Monument Square, Charlestown 02129; (617) 242-9562
The first major battle of the Revolution was fought here. The monument is the first obelisk built in the United States.

Ramps lead to the monument, lodge and restrooms. To reach the top visitors climb 294 8-inch (20.32 cm) steps. Handrails, along the path, lead to the monument. Some benches are provided for visitors. Privately driven vehicles can be parked at the Charlestown Navy Yard, a seven-minute walk from the site. Audio-tours of the grounds and the monument are available at the lodge.

USS Constitution
Boston Naval Shipyard, Charlestown 02129; (617) 242-3734
Oldest United States ship afloat, was originally built in 1797. Recently restored, it is the flagship of the First Naval District. An Affiliated Area.

A new ramp with handrails, designed to accommodate wheelchairs, has been installed in the restroom facilities in Building 5. Only the Spar deck on the ship is accessible. Visitors will find the tour interesting as they touch the objects being discussed (guns, ropes, etc.). Parking is free and private vehicles can be driven close to the ship. Special tours can be arranged for all types and ages of groups.

A privately operated museum is in the Navy Yard approximately 200 yards (175 m) from the ship. Elevators provide access to second-floor restrooms in the museum.

Faneuil Hall

Merchants Row, Boston 02129, (617) 223-6098

Faneuil Hall is sometimes called the cradle of liberty. It was used for Boston Town Meetings. The original structure was completed in 1742 and was enlarged to its present size in 1806. The fourth floor houses the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.

There are over two dozen steep 8-inch (20.32 cm) steps into the Hall. Plenty of seats are available at the top of the steps. Formal talks are scheduled during the summer. Park personnel are available for aid and information services.

Old North Church

193 Salem Street, Boston 02113, (617) 523-6676

The Church and its famous steeple, located in the North End of Boston, were originally built in 1723. This is where the lanterns were hung on the eve of the Revolution signaling that the British were approaching Boston by sea.

Old North Church is accessible to most visitors. There is one very low step into the building and wide aisles in the building. Approach to the church is through the narrow streets of the area. Most buses do not drive on these roads. It is easiest to walk to the site from the Paul Revere House—a five-minute walk. All sidewalks in the North End have curb-cuts. Once inside the church, visitors can join tours. Special arrangements can be made ahead of time by calling the church.

Old South Meeting House

Washington Street, Boston 02114, (617) 482-6439

The Meeting House is part of the Boston Freedom Trail in the downtown shopping district of Boston. It is the original 18th-century building.

Access into the building is easy. Sidewalk curb-cuts are at Milk Street. There is one 6-inch (15.24 cm) step into the building. Restrooms are inaccessible. Visitors may be seated during the talks.

Old State House
206 Washington Street, Boston 02114, (617) 523-7033
This building is the scene of the Boston Massacre and the spot where the Declaration of Independence was first read in Boston There is an exhibit on the history of Boston on the first floor

Access into the building is difficult as nine 7-1/2-inch (19.05 cm) steps are at the entrance There are no programs or guided tours

Paul Revere House
19 North Square, Boston 02113, (617) 227-0972
This house is also part of the Freedom Trail and the home of Paul Revere

Access to the house is over an 8-inch (20.32 cm) step at the front door and also at the side door Visitors will enjoy the "touch-and-feel" tour of the house

Cape Cod National Seashore
South Wellfleet, Massachusetts 02663
(617) 349-3785
Ocean beaches, dunes, woodlands, freshwater ponds and marshes on outer Cape Code, for four centuries a landmark and haven for mariners

Both Salt Pond and Province Lands Visitor Centers (except for the observation deck at Province Lands) and their adjacent amphitheatres are all accessible In summer, programs are given nightly at both amphitheatres Other popular facilities which are accessible are the Marconi Station in South Wellfleet, the temporary Life-Saving Museum at the Coast Guard Station at Eastham, the Pilgrim Spring and the Fort Hill trail shelters, all picnic areas and all beaches except Head of the Meadow

In addition, Buttonbush Trail features trail markers in Braille and has extra large lettering for the partially sighted The entire length of the trail is defined by bright yellow rope The trail is 1/4 of a mile (402.34 m) long, with tan bark chips and a slight incline It is easily walked

Interpretive talks at the amphitheatres are illustrated Self-guided and guided tours with park personnel are not easily adaptive for visitors in wheelchairs Park personnel are located throughout the park for any assistance visitors may need

John Fitzgerald Kennedy National Historic Site
83 Beals Street
Brookline, Massachusetts 02146
(617) 566-7937
Birthplace and early boyhood home (1917-20) of the 35th President of the United States (1961-63); a nine-room, two-story structure

The entrance presents difficulties. There are six 7-inch (18 cm) steps with guard rail to the porch. On request, park personnel will assist, but maneuvering may be difficult as the steps are steep. Six audio stations provide descriptions recorded by Mrs. Rose Kennedy, mother of the President. Tours for special groups are available.

Longfellow National Historic Site
105 Brattle Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138
(617) 876-4491

The home of the poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow includes the house's furnishings and a large garden. This site was used by General George Washington during the siege of Boston.

Persons in wheelchairs may enter through the driveway entrance. Personnel are available to aid visitors over two 5-inch (12.7 cm) steps into the house. Benches are located along the walks. Doors inside the house are wide. Runners and rugs are on the floors. Guided tours are offered. Visitors are advised to call the site before arrival. A special 3-hour program for children, "Children's Hour," by reservation only, is the single program for which the second floor of the home is used.

Minute Man National Historical Park
Box 160
Concord, Massachusetts 01742
(617) 484-6156

Scene of the fighting on opening day of the Revolutionary War, April 19, 1775. Includes the Old North Bridge, the Minute Man Statue, 4 miles of Battle Road between Lexington and Concord, and "The Wayside," Nathaniel Hawthrone's Home. It is a "Living History" area.

The Old North Bridge and the Minute Man Statue are readily accessible. There are no steps in this area. The path is not paved but consists of hard-packed earth. The reconstructed bridge arches over the Concord River. Interpretive talks are given at the Old North Bridge. A schedule of these talks is available at the Buttrick Mansion on the hill overlooking the Bridge. From the Minute Man Statue, visitors can walk through the landscaped gardens and up to the mansion where additional exhibits are on display. Upon request, staff will place a portable ramp over entrance steps.

Prior reservations can be made for "In Touch With The Past," a touch-and-feel tour at Buttrick Mansion of the 18th-century reproductions such as a spinning wheel, furniture, pieces, and tools.

Battle Road Visitor Center is located on Route 2A in Lexington. Along the Battle Road, the local Minute Men chased the British troops back to Boston. Movies, audio-visual exhibits, and programs depicting events leading up to April 19, 1775 are offered.

No barriers block access into the Visitor Center Restrooms are designed to accommodate wheelchairs Information is printed in extra-large type

Fiske Hill Information Station, Routes 2A and 128, Lexington, offers information about the surrounding area and picnic facilities There are no barriers here

Salem Maritime National Historic Site
Derby Street
Salem, Massachusetts 01790
(617) 744-4323

This seaport town is the only major port never occupied by the British during the Revolution Later the wharf became one of the nation's great mercantile centers Other structures of maritime, architectural and literary significance include the Derby House, Custom House, Bonded Warehouse and the Hawkes House It is a "Living History" area

Derby Wharf, the historic roadway to the wharf, the park grounds and the restrooms are all accessible A wooden ramp covers the parking curb Cars are prohibited on the historic roadway If advance notice is given, visitors needing aid will be assisted up the 12 steep steps to the Custom House The first floor of the Custom House contains the Hawthorne room, a maritime museum and a slide program The doors into Derby House are too small to accommodate wheelchairs

The Bonded Warehouse behind the Custom House is open, accessible and a major attraction

Saugus Iron Works National Historic Site
144 Central Street
Saugus, Massachusetts 01906
(617) 233-0050

Reconstruction of the first integral ironworks in North America, begun in 1646; includes furnace, forge and rolling and slitting mill; original iron master's house; museum. It is a "Living History" area

All buildings and facilities are accessible, but if visitors cannot negotiate the flight of steps to the Iron Works, directions should be obtained for reaching the works from Bridge Street, an alternative route. Ramps provide easy access into the museum, the ground floor of the iron master's house and the restrooms Interpretive programs are offered Park employees will assist visitors

Springfield Armory National Historic Site
National Park Service
P.O. Box 515
Federal and State Streets
Springfield Massachusetts 01103
Museum telephone: (413) 734-6477
Over a span of 200 years this small-arms manufacturing center produced such weapons as the 1795 flintlock and the 1783, 1903, M-1, and M-14 rifles. The largest collection of Confederate and other small arms is maintained here.

Visitors may take self-guiding tours of the museum but advance arrangements may be made for special guided tours by calling the site headquarters. Museum and restrooms are fully accessible.

Isle Royale National Park
87 North Ripley Street
Houghton, Michigan 49931
(906) 482-3310
The largest island in Lake Superior, Isle Royale is also distinguished for its wilderness forest, pre-Columbian copper mines and its timber wolves and moose herd living in near perfect symbiotic balance.

The only access to the island is by boat or airplane and both of these services are dependent upon weather conditions. No automobiles are allowed on the island and there are no roads. The boat trip requires special assistance for those with mobility impairment because of the difficult boarding ramps, marine doors on the boat and the flight of steps between the staterooms, snack bar, cafeteria and small restrooms on the lower level and the observation lounges on the upper level.

The dockside information building at Rock Harbor on the island and the walks to the concessioner facilities are accessible. All eating, housing and restroom facilities at Rock Harbor and Windigo have two to four steps or steep grades. One of the two-story lodge units at Rock Harbor has a ramp to the second story but the asphalt walk to the ramp has a steep grade. Most of the trails are rocky, rough and demand strenuous effort.

Pamphlets and maps are available at the information building in Rock Harbor and interpretive programs are given throughout the visitor season, from approximately June 15 to Labor Day.

Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore
P.O. Box 40
Munising, Michigan 49862
(906) 387-2607
Multicolored sandstone cliffs, broad beaches, sand bars, dunes, waterfalls, inland lakes, ponds, marshes, hardwood and coniferous forests, and numerous birds and animals comprise this scenic area on Lake Superior. This was the first national lakeshore.

The easiest way to see the panorama of Pictured Rocks is by tour boat. Eighty-foot (24.32 m) boats which are convenient and accessible make the cruise several times daily from Munising, the length of the park shore and return. Information about the tours may be obtained from Pictured Rock Tour, Munising, Michigan 49862.

The only section of the area along the lake accessible by car is Miners Castle, 7 miles (11.27 km) east of Munising off Highway 58. The parking lot at Miners Castle is within a few feet of the edge of the cliff on level ground. Approaches to the visitor center and Munising Falls, 2-1/2 miles (4.02 km) east of Munising are asphalted and gently inclined. Bridges on the Munising Falls trail are handrailed and accessible although fairly steep. The entry of the visitor center, a converted building at Munising Falls, is from ground level with doors 32-inches (81.28 cm) wide. The restrooms are single rooms with doors 22-inches (55.88 cm) wide. Footing is good as floors are unwaxed.

Interpretive programs are given at the visitor center during the summer season mid-June to Labor Day. The headquarters building is at Sand Point, 2 miles farther east off Highway 58, and is open all year. There are some exhibits in the headquarters building.

Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore
400½ Main Street
Frankfort, Michigan 49635
(616) 352-9611

Beaches, massive sand dunes, forests, and lakes are outstanding characteristics of these two offshore islands—North and South Manitou—and a section of Lake Michigan shoreline forming Sleeping Bear Dunes.

The headquarters building on M22 in Frankfort is an information center in a converted house with no accessible restrooms. Fully accessible facilities, however, are at the nearby medical care center.

The contact ranger station, open Memorial Day through October 1, is about 23 miles (37.03 km) from the Frankfort headquarters on M109, three miles (4.83 km) north of the village of Empire. Five steps lead up to the information desk and maritime exhibits in the visitor center and six steps down to the natural history museum. Both flights of steps are equipped with railings. Access by wheelchair is at the rear of the parking lot, through the garage at ground level and into the basement where the natural history museum is located. Walkways in the two campgrounds are unpaved and restrooms are primitive.

Climbing or hiking the dunes is difficult, but commercial dunemobile rides to the top of the dunes, automobile rides, canoeing on Platte River and beach swimming are available. Conducted natural history tours can be arranged.

Grand Portage National Monument
Box 666
Grand Marais, Minnesota 55604
(218) 387-2788

This 9-mile Grand Portage was once a rendezvous point of traders and trappers. It was also a principal route for Indians, explorers, and missionaries into the Northwest.

Authentic reconstructions, including the Great Hall, Kitchen and Canoe Warehouse, are accessible by ramps or short steps with handrails. Taped messages, displays, self-guiding folders and on-site interpretation are available for visitors. The steeply-rising, ½-mile (.8 km) Mount Rose Trail has steps and handrails. The Grand Portage Trail is 8½ miles (13.6 km) long.

Many points of interest are within 500 feet (150 m) of the paved parking area. A campground, picnic area and hotel accommodations are nearby.

The Grand Portage post of the Northwest Comapny has been reconstructed. Watch for uneven ground and irregular steps.

A small, temporary visitor center, up several steps from ground level, offers information, exhibits and audiovisual programs. The Great Hall, which is fully accessible, has exhibits and interpretive programs. A comfort station with fully accessible and equipped stalls is located 500 feet (150 m) from the visitor center.

The monument is off U.S. Highway 61, 36 miles northeast of Grand Marais, Minn.

Pipestone National Monument
P.O. Box 727
Pipestone, Minnesota 56164
(507) 825-5463

From this quarry Indians obtained materials for making peace pipes used in ceremonies. It is "Living History" area.

The visitor center is accessible with all facilities on one floor. Restroom outside doors are 31 inches (78.74 cm) wide, booth doors, 23 inches (58.42 cm). Some of the panel exhibits in the visitor center contain objects which may be touched and felt. The Circle Trail and old quarry are paved and accessible, although steep in places.

St. Croix National Scenic River
(See Wisconsin)

Voyageurs National Park
P.O. Box 50
International Falls, Minnesota 56649
(218) 283-4492

Once the route of the French-Canadian voyageurs, beautiful northern lakes are surrounded by forest in this land where geology and history capture your imagination.

Visitors should first stop at park headquarters on Highway 53, at the south edge of International Falls, for information about the park, lodgings and restroom facilities. The park boundary is 11 miles (17.71 km) from the park headquarters. The parking lot at the temporary headquarters is gravel surfaced, but designated parking spaces are near the building. Restroom entry doors are 33 inches (83.80 cm) wide and stall doors 29 inches (73.66 cm). Permanent headquarters, visitor center and other facilities are planned.

Brices Cross Roads National Battlefield Site
c/o Natchez Trace Parkway, R.R. 1, NT-143
Tupelo, Mississippi 38801
(601) 842-1572

The Confederate cavalry, under Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest, was employed with extraordinary skill here during the battle of June 10, 1864.

The site is a well-marked one acre (0.404 ha), 6 miles (9.66 km) west of Baldwyn on Mississippi 370, 25 miles (40.25 km) north of Tupelo, off U.S. 45. The entire area is accessible. Markers and monuments provide interpretation.

Gulf Islands National Seashore
(See Florida)

Natchez Trace Parkway
R. R. 1, NT – 143
Tupelo, Mississippi 38801

This historic route generally follows the old Indian trace, or trail, between Nashville, Tennessee; and Natchez, Mississippi through the northwest corner of Alabama. About 317 miles (510.37 km) of the planned 443-mile trace (713.23 km) are completed.

The Tupelo visitor center is 5 miles north of Tupelo at the intersection of Natchez Trace Parkway and U.S. 45-North. The parking area has designated parking space, the curb has a ramp and entry into the visitor center is at ground level. Restroom entry doors are 29 inches (73.66 cm) wide and stall doors are 26 inches (66.04 cm) wide. An entry door to the restrooms from outside the visitor center, open day and night, is 39 inches (99.06 cm) wide.

The motor road is the main parkway feature and most of the interpretive devices at overlooks can be seen without leaving the car. There are four audio stations along the parkway. Audiovisual programs are offered at the Tupelo visitor center and campfire programs at Rocky Springs are accessible by driving from the information station to the campground. At Mount Locust the exhibit shelter is accessible, but the historic hilltop house is reached by a series of six to eight steps. The Ridgeland wayside museum entrance has a 5-inch (12.7 cm) step.

Food, lodging and medical services are available in Tupelo.

Tupelo National Battlefield
c/o Natchez Trace Parkway, R.R. 1, N.T.-143
Tupelo, Mississippi 38801
Here, on July 13-14, 1864, Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest's cavalry battled a Union force of 14,000 sent to keep Forrest from cutting the railroad supplying Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman's march on Atlanta.

The battlefield is in Tupelo, one mile (1.61 km) off Natchez Trace Parkway, on Mississippi Highway 6. The entire area is accessible. Signs and markers provide interpretation.

Vicksburg National Military Park
P.O. Box 349
Vicksburg, Mississippi 39180
(601) 636-0583
Fortifications of the 47-day siege of Vicksburg, which ended July 3, 1863, are remarkably preserved here. Victory gave the North control of the Mississippi River and cut the Confederacy in two. This is a "Living History" area.

The park is just outside of Vicksburg on historic U.S. 80. The visitor center is entered at ground level from the parking lot which has a curb ramp. Audiovisual programs and exhibits are on the first floor of the center. Restroom stalls are 32 inches (81.28 cm) wide, and the entry doors are 28 inches (71.12 cm) wide, swinging in from a negotiable right angle.

Most features of the park are readily seen from the road. Guided tours or tape-tours are available for interpretation on the 16-mile (25.76 km) park road.

George Washington Carver National Monument
P.O. Box 38
Diamond, Missouri 64840
(417) 325-4151

The site, birthplace and childhood home of George Washington Carver, the famous black agronomist, includes the 1881 house, Boy Carver statue, Carver family cemetery and a cultural demonstration area.

Access to the visitor center is by ramp. A movie, museum and guided tours are available at all times. The first 100 yards (91.44 m) of the self-guiding Boy Carver Historic Nature Trail is paved and easily traveled, but the balance is unpaved and rough terrain. Park personnel are available to give assistance.

The park is 2 miles (3.22 km) from Diamond, Mo., and can be reached by taking Alternate 71 south from Interstate 44, then west on V Highway from Diamond.

Jefferson National Expansion Memorial National Historic Site
11 North Fourth Street
St. Louis, Missouri 63102
(314) 425-4468

This park on St. Louis' Mississippi riverfront honors Thomas Jefferson and others who directed territorial expansion of the United States. Eero Saarinen's prize-winning, stainless steel gateway arch commemorates Westward pioneers. In the nearby courthouse, Dred Scott sued for freedom in the historic slavery case.

Visitors may ascend the 630-foot (191.52 m) high arch by elevator. The Gateway Arch Visitor Center is accessible by ramp. The center contains the spacious Museum of Westward Expansion. Restrooms are fully accessible. Special tours or other programs are available to groups by writing the superintendent two weeks in advance. The parking area is approximately 800 feet (243.68 m) from the visitor center. Assistance to reach the visitor center is available by contacting the parking lot attendants.

Ozark National Scenic Riverways
P.O. Box 490
Van Buren, Missouri 63965
(314) 323-4236

For about 140 miles the Current and Jacks Fork Rivers flow through a quiet world of nature at this national park area. Features include huge freshwater springs and numerous caves.

The visitor center at Powder Mill is 35 miles (56.35 km) north of Van Buren, off State Highway 106. Maps, interpretive folders and general information are available at the information desk. The visitor center has a ground level entry. Restroom entry doors are 33 inches (83.80 cm) wide and stall doors 24 inches (60.96 cm) in the men's restroom, 27 inches (68.58 cm) in the women's restroom. The restrooms are on a very narrow corridor.

New trails lead to campgrounds at Big Spring, 4 miles (6.44 km) south of Van Buren on Highway 103, Alley Spring, 7 miles (11.27 km) west of Eminence on Highway 106; and Round Spring, 13 miles (20.93 km) north of Eminence on Highway 19. All trails provide relatively easy access to the area's prominent natural features. New comfort stations in these areas have been designed for full accessibility.

Float trips can be tricky, even dangerous, for the unskilled. Other activities include shore fishing, and camping.

Medical centers are at Van Buren, and at Winona, which is about 20 miles (32.19 km) from Alley Spring and Powder Mill.

Wilson's Creek National Battlefield
c/o George Washington Carver National Monument
P.O. Box 38
Diamond, Missouri 64840
(417) 325-4151

The Civil War battle of August 10, 1861, for control of Missouri was fought here.

The park is five miles (8.05 km) from Republic, Mo., on Highway MM. There is a self-guiding tour of the battlefield. The restroom is in a trailer at the visitor center and is fully accessible. Construction of facilities, including a permanent visitor center, is in progress.

Big Hole National Battlefield
Wisdom, Montana 59761
(406) 689-2530
Nez Perce Indians and U.S. Army troops fought here in 1877—a dramatic episode in the long struggle to confine the Nez Perce, and other Indians, to reservations.

The visitor center is 12 miles (19.32 km) west of Wisdom on Montana 43, and is accessible without difficulty from the parking lot. The center, auditorium, museum and restrooms are all on ground level with double-door entrance. Restroom entry doors are 32 inches (81.28 cm) wide and stall doors, 24 inches (60.96 cm).

The center features exhibits and audiovisual programs. The battlefield can be viewed from the audiovisual room as a narrator explains the battle. A side road has picnic tables adjacent to the parking area. The wooded siege area is a 5-minute uphill climb of 600 yards (548.64 m). Fishing is allowed from the easily accessible and wide footbridge across the North Fork of the Big Hole River.

The elevation at headquarters is 6,300 feet (1,918.98 m). Food, lodging and a full range of medical services can be found in Hamilton, 65 miles (104.65 km) north and west of the visitor center on Montana 43 and U.S. 93.

Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area
Fort Smith, Montana 59035.
(406) 666-2412
Bighorn Lake, formed by Yellowtail Dam on the Bighorn River, extends 71 miles (114.31 km) in Montana and Wyoming, including 47 miles (75.67 km) through spectacular Bighorn Canyon. The Crow Indian Reservation borders a large part of the area. Federal acreage is 34,231.20 (13,692.48 hectares) in Montana and 28,623.00 in Wyoming.

Access by land to this elongated scenic area is convenient only at the Northern District headquarters community of Fort Smith, Montana, and at the Southern District headquarters community of Lovell, Wyoming.

Two visitor centers serve the park, one at Yellowtail Dam, under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation, and the other near Lovell, Wyo. The visitor center at the dam has exhibits and listening devices and a protected vestibule overlooks the 525-foot (159.92 m) concrete dam. Restrooms at this center are inadequate for visitors in wheelchairs.

The Lovell Visitor Center features audiovisual programs, exhibits and is solar operated. All facilities at this visitor center, including the restrooms, are fully accessible.

Boat-launching facilities are reachable by automobile at three points on the lake. Restroom facilities at all three points are fully accessible. The campgrounds at Lovell have fully accessible restrooms, but the campgrounds at the north end of the lake have pit toilets.

The nearest restaurants, lodgings and hospitals are at Lovell, Wyo., and Hardin, Mont., which is 40 miles (64.04 km) north of Fort Smith on I-90.

Custer Battlefield National Monument
P.O. Box 416
Crow Agency, Montana 59022
(406) 638-2622

The famous Battle of the Little Big Horn between five companies of the 7th U.S. Cavalry and the Sioux and Northern Cheyenne Indians was fought here on June 25-26, 1876. Lt. Col. George A. Custer and about 268 of his force were killed. This is a "Living History" area.

The headquarters and visitor center are in an old, concrete block building, 2 miles (3.22 km) from the Crow Agency on I-90. Parking is adjacent with curb ramps, but assistance may be needed to enter the building over three steps. Restrooms are entered from a narrow corridor at right angles, both entry and stall doors are 25 inches (63.5 cm) wide.

Paved walkways lead to the national cemetery, the Custer Monument, the Last Stand overlook and portions of the self-guiding Entrenchment Trail. Interpretive talks are given at the visitor center. Interpretive signs on the battlefield road are designed for viewing from cars.

Food, lodging and medical services are available in Hardin, 15 miles (24.15 km) north on I-90.

Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site
(See North Dakota)

Glacier National Park
West Glacier, Montana 59936
(406) 888-5441

Superb Rocky Mountain scenery, with numerous glaciers and lakes among high peaks, forms part of the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park.

Significant features may be viewed by car at scenic overlooks on the major highway through the southern portion of the park, Going-to-the Sun Road. This road stems from U.S. Highway 89 at St. Mary.

The St. Mary visitor center is accessible with wide walks and double doors, handrails where needed and accessible restrooms. The restrooms throughout the park have entry and stall doors 32 inches (81.28 cm) wide.

All park trails are unpaved with the exception of the walk at Logan Pass which has approximately a half mile (.805 km) of boardwalk leading to the unpaved section. The boardwalk has a few steps on inclined areas, over which assistance would be needed for visitors in wheelchairs. Evening interpretive talks are given at Fish Creek and Apgar Campground amphitheaters, McDonald Lodge and St. Mary visitor center. Evening programs are offered at Avalanche, Rising Run, Swiftcurrent and Two Medicine Campgrounds which are all accessible by hard-packed trail or by car driven to within 50 to 100 feet (15.2 to 30.4 m) of the facilities.

The highest point by car is Logan Pass, 6,664 feet (2,029.85 m). The elevation of most facilities ranges from 3,210 to 4,500 feet (977.77 to 1,370.70 m). Some units in the Many Glacier Hotel and Rising Sun Motor Inn are fully accessible. Reservations should be made for these units with Glacier Park, Inc., East Glacier, Montana 59434, telephone (406) 226-4841. The facilities are open from May 15 to September 15. The nearest full range of medical facilities is at Cardston, Alberta, Canada, 35 miles (56.35 km) north of St. Mary on U.S. 89 and North Valley Hospital in Whitefish, Montana, 24 miles (38.64 km) west of West Glacier on U.S. 93.

Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site

Deer Lodge, Montana 49722
(406) 846-2070

This was the headquarters area of one of the largest and best known 19th-century range ranches in the country. Today the ranchhouse, bunkhouse and outbuildings are much as they were in the 1800's.

The ranch is 1/4 mile (0.4025 km) from Deer Lodge, off Interstate 90. All buildings, including the visitor contact station, are accessible in dry weather. A 1,100-foot (335.06 m) hard-packed gravel trail leads from the contact station to park buildings. The trail has ramps where necessary and is moderately steep in some areas. Guided tours of the house are available and park personnel will interpret the grounds upon request. Printed materials are available for self-guidance on trails around the ranch. The newly constructed comfort stations in a separate building are fully accessible and equipped.

Elevation of the site is 4,200 feet (1,282.68 m). A full range of medical services, restaurants and accessible lodgings is in Deer Lodge. The State has constructed rest areas throughout the length of Interstate 90, each with fully accessible and equipped comfort stations.

Yellowstone National Park

(See Wyoming)

Agate Fossil Beds National Monument
c/o Scotts Bluff National Monument
P.O. Box 427
Gering, Nebraska 69341
(308) 436-4340
These renowned quarries contain numerous, concentrated, well-preserved Miocene mammal fossils, representing an important chapter in the evolution of mammals.

House trailers are used as temporary visitor center facilities, comfort station and ranger office. Three steps, 6-to-9-inches (15.24 to 22.86 cm) high, and about 10 feet (3.04 m) wide, lead up to both the visitor center and the comfort station. There is no ramp but park personnel assist persons up the steps. The door to the visitor center is 33 inches (83.82 cm) wide. The door to the comfort station is 33½ inches (85.09 cm) wide. The stall doors in the restrooms are 21 inches (53.34 cm) wide. Visitor center floors are carpeted.

Fossils are available to touch. A 1-mile (1.61 km) dirt trail leads to the fossil beds with a rise in elevation of 200 feet (60.92 m), a round trip of 2 miles (3.22 km). Three benches for stops along the trail are provided. Self-guiding literature is distributed at the visitor center.

The monument is 22 miles (35.40 km) south of Harrison and 34 miles (54.72 km) north of Mitchell, Neb. The nearest hospital is 45 miles (72.42 km) away, at Scottsbluff.

Chimney Rock National Historic Site
c/o Scotts Bluff National Monument
P.O. Box 427
Gering, Nebraska 69341
(402) 436-4340
Site telephone during summer months (402) 432-2793
As they traveled west, pioneers camped near this famous landmark which stands 500 feet above the Platte River along the Oregon Trail. It is an Affiliated Area.

The visitor center is an information trailer with no other public facilities. The trailer is located on a turn-off from Highway 92, 23 miles (37.03 km) east of Gering, Neb. and 3½ miles (5.63 km) southwest of Bayard. It is on site only from Memorial Day to Labor Day. The site, owned by the State of Nebraska, is staffed during the summer by personnel of the State historical society.

Homestead National Monument of America
Beatrice, Nebraska 68310
(402) 223-3514
Under the Homestead Act of 1862, one of the first claims was filed for this land. It is a "Living Historical Farm" area.

All features are accessible over relatively easy, level paths. A ramp crosses the 4-inch (10.16 cm) parking area curb. The visitor center, with an audiovisual room, museum and farm implement display shed, has 6-foot (1.83 m) wide entry and exit doors. Restrooms have entry doors 31 inches (78.74 m) wide, stall doors are 24½ inches (62.23 cm) wide.

Visitors may view the cabin interior from a 24-inch doorway. A paved trail footbridge accommodates wheelchairs up to 40 inches (1 m) wide. The trail has a short, steep pitch of 9½ percent gradient for about 88 feet (26.80 m). From a sample prairie grass and forb plot at the end of the trail, the native prairie portion of the monument may be viewed. Conducted tours can be arranged with advance notice.

There are four audio programs in the visitor center and one trailside audio program. On request, park personnel will guide visually handicapped visitors through the equipment display shed.

The best time to visit the park is weekends between Memorial Day and Labor Day, when Living History demonstrations take place.

Medical services and hospital facilities are available in Beatrice, 5 miles (8.05 km) from the monument.

Scotts Bluff National Monument
P.O. Box 427
Gering, Nebraska 69341
(308) 436-4340

Rising 800 feet above the valley floor, this massive promontory was a landmark on the Oregon Trail, associated with mass migration between 1843 and 1869 across the Great Plains.

The entire area, including the visitor center with its Oregon Trail museum, is accessible. An asphalt ramp leads into the museum from the parking area. Visitor center restroom doors are 29½ inches (74.93 cm) wide, stall doors, 25½ inches (64.77 cm). Grab bars are installed in the restrooms.

The outdoor amphitheater is reached by a level, paved walk. At the summit of Scotts Bluff, several paved walks lead to: South Summit overlook, 9.2-percent gradient at the steepest part; High Point overlook, 16.3-percent gradient at the steepest part; and Observation Point, 18.7-percent gradient at the steepest part. A walk leading to the Jackson Campsite at Mitchell Pass has a 13.3-percent gradient at the steepest part. A self-guiding nature trail is accessible with a minimum amount of assistance needed on steeper parts.

Interpretive talks and campfire programs are held at the amphitheater. Informal talks are given at the museum. A Living History program is presented during the summer months near the visitor center.

The high point of the summit is about 4,649 feet (1,416.09 m). The road from the visitor center to the summit rises about 500 feet (152.30 cm) in 1-3/4 miles (2.82 km). Medical services are available in Gering, 3 miles (3.22 km) away and hospitals are in Scottsbluff, 7 miles (11.27 km).

Death Valley National Monument

(See California)

Lake Mead National Recreation Area

601 Nevada Highway, Boulder City, Nevada 89005
(702) 293-4041

Lake Mead in Nevada, formed by Hoover Dam, and Lake Mohave in Arizona, formed by Davis Dam, both on the Colorado River, dominate this first national recreation area established by Congress.

The Alan Bible visitor center at Lake Mead, on U.S. Highway 93, is four miles (6.44 km) east of Boulder City. Bus and airline services are available to Las Vegas where accessible tour buses can be taken for the trip to Lake Mead. A good paved road system makes each developed unit of the area accessible by passenger car. The lakes can best be seen by boat, also accessible. All visitor centers are fully accessible from paved parking areas and approach walks; motel and eating facilities throughout both lake areas are accessible at ground level. All restrooms in eating establishments, except at Overton, are accessible. The Cottonwood Cove motel has bathrooms designed for visitors in wheelchairs. Two fish hatcheries, located at Willow Beach and Boulder Beach, are accessible.

Paved walks lead to amphitheaters at Katherine, Boulder Beach and Temple Bar, where evening programs are given during the summer. Upon request, interpretive programs are given to special groups. A booklet, "Boating Guide to Lake Mohave," gives mileage to points of interest reached by boat. A fully accessible commercial boat trip to Hoover Dam and return embarks daily from the Lake Mead Marina. An auto tape tour, starting at the Alan Bible visitor center, identifies points of interest, significant natural features and flora and fauna seen along the 40-mile (64.37-km) drive to Echo Bay. Exhibits and audio-visual programs are presented in the Alan Bible visitor center. A desert botanical garden, adjacent to the visitor center, has interpretive signs describing the desert environment. The trail through the garden is paved.

Average elevation is 2,448 feet (746.15 m).

Lehman Caves National Monument

Baker, Nevada 89311
(702) Lehman Caves,
#1 Toll Station via Ely, Nevada

Tunnels and galleries decorated with stalactites and stalagmites honeycomb these caverns of light-gray and white limestone.

The visitor center is five miles (8.05 km) west of Baker, which is five miles (8.05 km) off U.S. Highway 6/50. Public buildings with displays and interpretive programs, a restroom, and the concession building are all accessible to visitors in wheelchairs at ground level from a service road behind the visitor center. One restroom has an entry door and stall doors 22 inches (55.88 cm) wide.

From Easter weekend through September, a restaurant and lodgings are open in Baker. Nearest full medical service is 70 miles (112.7 km) away at Ely on U.S. Highway 6/50.

The cave tour is 0.6 mile (0.97 km) in length and lasts 1 1/2 hours. Visitors taking tour must ascend or descend 15 flights of stairs. Fifteen-minute tours of the first room and to the Lodge Room through the exit tunnel are available for visitors for whom the extended cave trip would be too strenuous. A 1/4-mile (.402-km) nature trail starting at the visitor center is rough, narrow, and without handrails.

The average elevation of main features is 6,825 feet (2,078.90 m).

Appalachian National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site
Cornish Flats, New Hampshire
(603) 675-2055
Mailing address: Windsor, Vermont 05089

A memorial to the great American sculptor, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, containing his home, studios and grounds, named "Aspet." is a "Living History" area.

The walk-in area has no barriers; level grounds provide access to the Temple, the Little Studio, the new studio, the studio by the ravine, and the Shaw, Adams and Farragut memorials. A barrier-free overlook provides a fine view of the mountains. First floor tours of the house are given.

The visitor center is 100 feet (30.48 m) from the parking lot and three 7-inch (18 cm) steps lead to the main walkway. Restrooms are not equipped for wheelchairs. Special audio programs are available for visually handicapped visitors.

Appalachian National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area
(See Pennsylvania)

Edison National Historic Site
Main Street at Lakeside Avenue
West Orange, New Jersey 07052
(201) 736-0550

Buildings, laboratories and equipment used by Thomas A. Edison for many of his experiments are found in this area. Sites include his library papers, models of some of his inventions plus his 23-room home, Glenmont. It is a "Living History" area.

Cars carrying wheelchaired visitors may park in the laboratory unit near the start of the tour. Such visitors are advised to contact the visitor center at the laboratory in advance so that movable ramps can be arranged over the steps leading to the house. The Black Maria—a film room—is not accessible. Ramps lead up to the restrooms.

The visually handicapped will enjoy the tours. Groups of deaf visitors have come to the site with their own interpreters and found the site equally interesting from a visual viewpoint.

Gateway National Recreation Area
(See New York)

Morristown National Historical Park
P.O. Box 1136R
Morristown, New Jersey 07960
(201) 766-4990

Sites of important military encampments during the Revolutionary War; Washington's headquarters 1777 and 1779-80. It is a "Living History" area.

Jockey Hollow Visitor Center may be reached by automobile from Morristown by proceeding southwest on Western Avenue until it becomes Jockey Hollow Road. The visitor center is approximately 2 miles (3.22 km) on Jockey Hollow Road after the name change. Directions and information for all the other sites may be obtained at the Jockey Hollow Visitor Center.

There are no barriers to wayside exhibits at Jockey Hollow; the Center itself is entirely accessible, as are the hospital and Grand Parade sites. The first floor of the historical museum and basement restrooms are accessible, the latter by outside ground level path. The Ford Mansion, however, has five entrance steps and the stairs to the second floor are steep and narrow. Six 7-inch (18 cm) steps lead to the Wick House. The trail to the Soldiers' Huts is steep, but there are no steps. Regularly scheduled guided talks and tours will be of interest to all. Visually handicapped visitors are allowed to hold and touch equipment and tools used in history demonstrations.

Statue of Liberty National Monument (and Ellis Island)
(See New York)

Aztec Ruins National Monument
Box U
Aztec, New Mexico 87410
(505) 334-6174

The ruins of a large Pueblo Indian community with 12th-century buildings of masonry and timber are now largely excavated and stabilized. The area, misnamed by early American settlers, has no connection with the Aztec Empire of Mexico.

Portable ramps provide access over steps from the parking lot to the visitor center, museum and plaza. Restroom entry doors are 29-inches (73.66 cm) wide and stall doors 24 inches (60.96 cm).

The ruins are reached by many flights of steps, each ranging from 5 to 15 steps. Two-thirds of the interpretive trail, however, permits wheelchair travel with assistance over some steep grades. Talks and conducted tours are given on advance request.

The average elevation is 5,640 feet (1,719 m).

Food, lodging and medical facilities are available in Aztec, a short distance south on U.S. 550.

Bandelier National Monument
Los Alamos, New Mexico 87544
(505) 672-3861

On the canyon-slashed slopes of the Pajarito Plateau are the ruins of many cliff houses of Pueblo Indians. The monument's 30,000 acres (12,120 ha) were set aside by Congress in 1916 to protect the prehistoric treasures dating from AD 1200 to 1500.

The visitor center, 3 miles (4.83 km) inside the monument, is 10 miles (16.1 km) north of White Rock and 13 miles (20.93 km) west of Los Alamos, both on New Mexico Highway 4. The parking area has designated spaces and ramps and the visitor center is accessible by ramp. Restroom facilities, entered at sidewalk level, have 30-inch (76.20-cm) wide entry doors and 23-1/2-inch (59.69 cm) wide stall doors. (Fully accessible restrooms are planned for 1978.) The concessioner-run snackbar on the opposite side of the parking lot is accessible at ground level.

The 1-mile (1.61 km) round-trip trail from near the visitor center to the main ruin of Tyuonyi is paved and level. The ruin can be viewed from the trail. The Cottonwood picnic area and scenic overlooks are all accessible. Audiovisual orientation programs are presented in the visitor center at any time during the day upon request. Evening campfire programs are given at Juniper campground, just inside the entrance road on Mesa Top. Contour maps and models for touching by visitors with visual impairment are available.

Capulin Mountain National Monument
Capulin, New Mexico 88414
(505) 278-2781
Located in the country's easternmost volcanic field, this symmetrical cinder cone is an interesting example of a geologically recent, extinct volcano.

The visitor center is accessible by ramp from the parking area to sidewalk and terrace. Door openings, including restroom doors, are at least 31 inches (78.74 cm) wide with stall doors at least 29 inches (73.66 cm). A 375-foot (114.0 m) level nature trail starting from the visitor center is also accessible by a ramp. Many tables in the picnic area are accessible. Ramps at the Crater Rim parking area give access to views of the crater and surrounding country. The crater trails, both down into the crater and on the rim present difficulties as they are steep and with many steps.

Audiovisual programs are offered at the visitor center and informal talks are given at the Crater Rim in the summer.

Elevations range from 7,240 feet (2200.96 m) to 8,182 feet (2491.36 m). The monument is located about 3½ miles (5.63 km) from Capulin on State Route 325. Snacks and sandwiches may be obtained in Capulin, but the nearest full service center, providing medical facilities, accessible lodgings and restaurants, is Raton, NM, 30 miles (48.30 km) west on US 64-87, to Interstate 25.

Carlsbad Caverns National Park
3225 National Park's Highway
Carlsbad, New Mexico 88220
(505) 885-8884
Park visitor center (505) 785-2233
This series of connected caverns, the largest underground chambers yet discovered, has countless magnificent and curious formations.

The park is 20 miles (32.20 km) southwest of Carlsbad, off U.S. Highway 62-180. Turn right on State Road 7 at White City.

The visitor center with a restaurant and a gift shop is reached by low ramps (providing access) from parking areas. Elevators carry visitors to the underground lunchroom and entrance to the Big Room, 754 feet (230 m) below ground level. All visitors can take part in the Big Room tour. Visitor center and the caverns' restrooms have one stall, each suitable for wheelchairs. An interpretive talk is offered at the cavern entrance each evening in summer.

Visitors in wheelchairs can travel 1,375 feet (419 m) out into the Big Room to view the Hall of Giants Fairyland and Temple of the Sun, which are among the most scenic and spectacular formation areas in the cavern. Talks on the migratory bat colony are given at the cavern entrance each evening during the summer. The full cavern tour is a 30 mile (48.3 km) walk with an 800-foot (244 m) descent and an 80-foot (24.4 m) climb.

Elevation on the main road is 3,600 to 4,400 feet (1,096.56 to 1,340.24 m). Average elevation of main features is 4,000 feet (1,218.40 m).

Chaco Canyon National Monument
SR #4, Box 6500, Bloomfield, New Mexico 87413
(505) 786-5384

The canyon contains 13 major Indian ruins and hundreds of smaller ruins unsurpassed in the United States. They exhibit the finest prehistoric architecture and represent the high point of Pueblo pre-Columbian civilization.

The visitor center is located 40 miles (64.37 km) north of Crownpoint on New Mexico State Highway 57, and 30 miles (48.28 km) south of Blanco Trading Post on the same state highway. The visitor center is accessible from the parking lot 60 feet (17.5 m) away by paved walkway. Entry doors are 72 inches (1 m 82 cm) wide. Inside the restrooms, doors are 26 inches (66.04 cm) wide.

Several conducted tours are offered daily in the summer; there usually is one tour a day in the spring and fall. Campfire talks are given nightly in the summer. All of the major ruins are on level ground, four miles (6.44 km) or more from the visitor center. A parking area is provided at each of the major ruins. All trails and parking areas at the ruins are of pea-gravel. Some doors are narrow. Assistance of park personnel can be arranged for visits to the smaller nearby ruins.

The average elevation is 6,200 feet (1,888.52 m). Emergency medical services are available at the Navajo Public Health Service Hospital 40 miles (64.37 km) south at Crownpoint. The nearest towns, food, supplies and lodging are on State Highway 44 and U.S. 40.

El Morro National Monument
Ramah, New Mexico 87321
(505) 783-5123

"Inscription Rock" is a soft sandstone monolith on which are carved hundreds of inscriptions, including those of 17th-century Spanish explorers and 19th-century American emigrants and settlers. The monument also includes pre-Columbian petroglyphs.

The monument is 58 miles (93.38 km) southeast of Gallup via NM Routes 32 and 53, and 43 miles (69.23 km) west of Grants via Route 53. The visitor center is 30 feet (9.14 m) from the ramped parking area. The center and restrooms are fully accessible and on one level. Although the Inscription Rock Trail has some rather steep grades, at least two-thirds of the inscriptions may be viewed via a by-pass around the visitor center. The picnic area is ½-mile (.80 m) from the parking area, but the ground is somewhat uneven. Campfire talks are held in the picnic-campground area during the summer season.

Elevation of the visitor center is 7,218 feet (2,198.60 m). Food, lodging and medical facilities are available in Grants, 43 miles east of the park.

Fort Union National Monument
Watrous, New Mexico 87753
(505) 425-8025
Adobe ruins of this key fort and largest military supply depot on the Santa Fe Trail, which shaped Southwest destiny from 1851-1891, have been stabilized to prevent further deterioration. Soldiers garrisoned three successive Fort Unions.

The park headquarters and visitor center are 8 miles (12.88 km) northwest of Watrous at the end of State Highway 477. Concrete ramps in the parking lot and at the porch provide access to the visitor center. The self-guiding trail is 1½ miles long, but direct access to the ruins is less than 300 yards (273.6 m). The trail is generally smooth, but some flagstone sections and graveled sections may present difficulties. Restroom doors are 29 inches (73.66 cm) wide, stall doors 20 inches (50.80 cm).

Two audio stations are available less than 150 yards (136.4 m) from the visitor center. Taped bugle calls and a taped retreat parade may be enjoyed at the rear of the visitor center.

Elevation is 6,700 feet (2,040.82 m). Food, lodgings and medical services are available 30 miles (48.30 km) south on Interstate 25 in Las Vegas.

Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument
Route 2, Box 100
Silver City, New Mexico 88061
These well-preserved cliff dwellings in natural cavities on the face of an overhanging cliff were inhabited from about A.D. 100 to 1300.

The monument is at the end of a winding, mountainous road (State Route 15) 43 miles (68.8 km) north of Silver City. Visitors in wheelchairs enter the visitor center from the rear by ramp over two steps. The rear parking lot is 100 feet (30.48 m) from the center. The front entrance has five steps to the porch and double doors to foyer and exhibit room. Visitors in wheelchairs may park directly in front of the parking area restrooms. Entry is over ramps. Restroom doors measure 31 inches (78.74 cm), stall doors 24 inches (60.96 cm) in width. Plans are underway to expand and improve these facilities.

The cliff dwellings and steeply inclined approach trail have many steps. The cliff dwellings' parking lots are two miles (3.22 km) from the visitor center. Camprgounds and picnic areas, some equipped with vault toilets, are spaced along the road to the cliff dwellings.

Assistance is provided to traverse the graveled trail to the site 50 feet (15.23 m) from the visitor center, where evening programs are presented. On request, organized groups may use the long trail and tour the dwellings with the assistance of park personnel.

Average elevation is 5,700 feet (1,736.22 m). Nearest food, lodging and medical services are at Silver City. Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument is managed by the Forest Service (U.S. Department of Agriculture) under a cooperative agreement with National Park Service.

Gran Quivira National Monument
Route 1, Mountainair, New Mexico 87036
(505) 847-2770

Ruins of two mission buildings and 18 Pueblo Indian excavated house mounds mark the sites of this 17th-century Spanish mission and of an earlier Indian community.

Park headquarters and visitor center are located on State Highway 14, 26 miles (41.84 km) south of U.S. Route 60 and Mountainair. Ramps provide access over the parking area curb and entry to the visitor center. Ramps and floor widths provide full accessibility throughout the center. Fully accessible and equipped restrooms are being or have been constructed.

The gravel trail around the grounds of the monument has a gradient of more than eight percent in two stretches, one of 170 feet (51.8 m) and the other of 30 feet (9.14 m) in length. Park personnel are available during the summer months for those who need assistance in crossing the loose graveled paths. Exhibits, interpretive programs and audiovisual slide shows are offered in the visitor center, and guided tours are offered through the ruins.

Elevations of outstanding features range from 6,470 to 6,670 feet (1970.76 to 2031.68 m). The nearest food, lodging and medical facilities are available in Mountainair, 26 miles (41.84 km) from the monument.

Pecos National Monument
P.O. Drawer 11
Pecos, New Mexico 87552
(505) 757-6414

Foundations of a 17th-century mission church, ruins of an 18th-century church, ancient pueblo structural remains and restored kivas comprise the park. This site was once a landmark on the Santa Fe Trail. Ruts are still visible.

Facilities are simple and minimum. The visitor center at ground level, the lunchground and summer Living History demonstrations are adjacent to the hard-packed gravel parking area. The restrooms are pit toilets, 400 feet (121.84 m) from the visitor center. Fully accessible restrooms are planned for the near future.

Trails are dirt surface, hard packed and level but somewhat rough or gravelly in spots. A self-guiding interpretive trail leads to the ruins of two pueblos, two churches and the convent and several excavated, unroofed kivas. The trail is 3/4 mile (1.21 km) long. Access to the fully restored kivas is by ladder. Elevation is 6,900 feet (2,101.74 m). Food, lodging and medical facilities are available in Pecos, 2 miles (3.22 km) south.

White Sands National Monument
P.O. Box 458
Alamogordo, New Mexico 88310
(505) 437-1058

Dunes of glistening white gypsum sands—10 to 45 feet high (3.05 to 13.71 m)—are home for small, light-colored animals that have adapted to the harsh environment of this national monument.

The visitor center is 15 miles (24.15 km) southwest of Alamogordo on U.S. Highway 70-82. Facilities include a musuem, gift shop and an auditorium with slide programs. The center is easily accessible from the parking area and a ramp with handrails runs between the lobby and the museum. The outside restroom is inaccessible for wheelchair visitors. Fully accessible restrooms are available 6 miles (9.66 km) beyond the visitor center on the loop drive to the heart of the dunes.

The significant features are best enjoyed by car or climbing the dunes. A self-guiding drive to the heart of the dunes is correlated with roadside numbered stations. A summer interpretive program, called the "Evening Stroll," describes the natural features of the dunes area. Getting there, however, would be difficult for visitors with mobility impairment because of the soft sand.

Average elevation of the main features is 4,000 feet (1,218.40 m). Restaurants, lodgings and medical services are in Alamogardo.

Appalachian National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Castle Clinton National Monument
c/o Manhattan Sites
National Park Service
26 Wall Street
New York, New York 10005
(212) 264-8711; site telephone (212) 344-7220

Located near Battery Park at the top of Manhattan Island, Castle Clinton was built around 1808-11 and served successively as a defense for New York Harbor, as a promenade and entertainment center. It also served as an immigration depot where more than 8 million people entered the United States from 1855-90. A small museum and officers quarters and courtyard are now open to the public. Basically noted as a visual site.

Visitors handicapped in movement are advised to contact the site so that assistance can be provided down three entrance steps to the monument; the monument itself is located on level ground. Restroom facilities are located nearby in Battery Park. These facilities were built in the 1930's and have three 8-inch (20.32 cm) steps at the entrances.

Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site
c/o Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Sites
Hyde Park, New York 12538
(914) 229-9115

Mrs. Roosevelt used her "Val-Kill" estate as a personal retreat from her busy life. The pastoral setting of the cottage, built for her by her husband in 1924, includes fields, trees, swamps and ponds. She also used the estate to entertain friends and dignitaries and to promote the many causes which interested her.

This is a new area, authorized May 27, 1977. There are no Federal facilities.

Federal Hall National Memorial
c/o Manhattan Sites
National Park Service
26 Wall Street
New York, New York 10005
(212) 264-8711; (site telephone the same)

A graceful building on the site of the original Federal Hall at 26 Wall Street. The site is noted for the convening of the Stamp Act Congress in 1765, the Second Continental Congress in 1783, and as the site where

George Washington took the oath of office as President. The Bill of Rights was adopted here in 1789. The John Peter Zenger trial for freedom of the press also was held at this site in 1735. It is a "Living History" area.

The memorial has 18 7-inch (17.78 cm) front steps. The upper deck, where the statues are located, and the descriptive plaques on the exterior of the building may be viewed from the street, although inadequately. A ramp for wheelchairs provides access to the interior from the rear of the building on Pine Street. An elevator now provides access to the restroom facilities and the second floor. Visitors who may require assistance are advised to call Federal Hall for personally guided tours.

Fire Island National Seashore
P.O. Box 229
Patchogue, New York 11772
(516) 289-4810
Barrier island with outstanding qualities of natural history and opportunities for beach-oriented recreation in proximity to the New York metropolitan area.

The seashore facilities are reached only by public ferry or private boat. Public ferries run from May 15 to October 15. Elevated wooden boardwalks with ramps and steps provide access to the beach. A primitive camping site is located a rough 1-mile hike from the ferry dock. Camping is limited to 4 nights on a reserved basis only.

Fort Stanwix National Monument
112 East Park Street
Rome, New York 13440
(315) 336-2090
The original Fort Stanwix was built during the French and Indian War and later used as a trading post. During the Revolutionary War, the siege of the fort was a victory for the colonists. The present fort was completely reconstructed and dedicated in 1976.

Gravel walkways are throughout the grounds. All areas have small inclines rather than steps. Doorways are 2 feet, 10 inches (.86 m) by 5 feet, 11 inches (1.8 m). The parking area is located two blocks from the site. At the site, park personnel will be available to assist visitors and provide interpretive talks.

Gateway National Recreation Area N.Y.-N.J.
Floyd Bennett Field
Brooklyn, New York 11234
(212) 252-9150

Gateway National Recreation Area is one of the first urban parks in the National Park System. The goals intended for Gateway and its role in fulfilling recreation needs have a special dimension. They recognize the need not only to set aside the remaining natural areas still untouched by urban sprawl, but also to meet many urban recreation needs.

Gateway National Recreation Area consists of four units. Three are in New York: Jamaica Bay Unit in Brooklyn, Breezy Point in Queens and the Staten Island Unit in Staten Island. The fourth area is the Sandy Hook Unit in New Jersey.

At each unit, the visitor will find facilities for swimming, picnicking, sunbathing, sports, cultural, educational and interpretive programs. Nearby urban dwellers are given the opportunity to experience nature and recreation. Each unit contains some facilities for the handicapped visitor, such as ramps and restroom facilities accessible to visitors in wheelchairs but not all areas contain these facilities. The park does provide programs for senior citizens and handicapped visitors. Interested groups or individuals should contact the units prior to their visits for the exact areas and activities able to accommodate them. Descriptions, address and telephone numbers of the units follow:

Jamaica Bay Unit—Jamaica Bay's 17,000 acres comprise the largest nature refuge in New York City. Floyd Bennett Field, Brooklyn, New York 11234, (212) 252-9286.

Breezy Point Unit—Situated on the Rockaway Peninsula in Brooklyn, Breezy Point will soon offer a variety of recreational facilities. At this time, only Jacob Riis Park is open. Fort Tilden, New York 11695, (212) 474-4600.

Staten Island Unit—Located on the Raritan Bay in Staten Island, this unit, comprising Great Kills Park and Miller Field Park, provides a wide range of recreational activities. P.O. Box 37, Staten Island, New York 10306, (212) 351-8700.

Sandy Hook Unit—Located on a peninsula in the northeast corner of New Jersey, Sandy Hook Unit provides visitors with outdoor water activities, a beach and opportunities for nature study. P.O. Box 437, Highlands, New Jersey 07732, (201) 872-0115.

For additional general information on all units, contact the Office of External Affairs, Gateway National Recreation Area, Headquarters Building 69, Floyd Bennett Field, Brooklyn, New York 11234, (212) 252-9208.

General Grant National Memorial

c/o Manhattan Sites
National Park Service
26 Wall Street
New York, New York 10005
Site address: (in Riverside Park)
West 122nd Street and Riverside Drive
(212) 666-1640

A memorial to Ulysses S. Grant, who commanded the Union armies and brought the Civil War to an end. Here are the tombs of General and Mrs. Grant. As President of the United States (1869-77), Grant signed the act establishing the first national park, Yellowstone, in 1872.

The Community Mosaic Bench project, an intricately designed group of benches in blue mosaic, surrounds the grounds. Informal interpretive talks are given daily. Assistance can be arranged by contacting the memorial headquarters.

Hamilton Grange National Memorial

c/o Manhattan Sites
National Park Service
New York, New York 10005
(212) 264-8700
Site address: 287 Convent Avenue (north of 141st Street)
(212) 283-5154

Home of Alexander Hamilton, one of the country's great statesmen.

Ten 7-inch (18 cm) steps lead up to the house. Visitors are advised to call the memorial for guided tours and assistance.

Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site

Hyde Park, New York 12538
(914) 229-9115

Birthplace, home and "Summer White House" of the 32nd President of the United States (1933-45) where many distinguished visitors were entertained. Also contains the rose garden where the President and Mrs. Roosevelt are buried.

The parking area has curb-cuts and steps to the home have ramps. The second floor and restroom facilities are not now accessible to visitors in wheelchairs. The pulley-operated elevator used by the President is not operative at this time. Restrooms are in a small building behind the home or in the Archives of the Roosevelt Library across the driveway from the home. Personnel at the Library will be glad to operate the elevator to the second floor of the Library for use of the restrooms on that floor.

Martin Van Buren National Historic Site
Kinderhook, New York 12106
(518) 758-9689
Called "Lindenwald," this was the home of the 8th President of the United States.

Not open to the public. Full visitor facilities are likely by 1982.

Sagamore Hill National Historic Site
Cove Neck Road
Oyster Bay, Long Island
New York 11771
(516) 922-4447
Home of Theodore Roosevelt, 26th President of the United States, from 1885 until his death in 1919.

Garden paths and walkways around the house are accessible, as is the first floor of the home, but assistance may be needed up the three 7 1/2-inch (19 cm) steps to the entrance. Visitors may also need assistance at the Old Orchard Museum where three rooms are accessible. A biographical film is shown in the museum every hour. Informal interpretive talks are given throughout the home. Visitors are encouraged to contact the site in advance, if possible, to arrange for assistance and guided tours. The site is open seven days a week.

Saratoga National Historical Park
R.D. 1, Box 113C
Stillwater, New York 12170
(518) 664-9822
Scene of an American victory over the British in 1777; turning point of the Revolution and one of the decisive battles in world history; General Philip Schuyler's country home. It is a "Living History" area.

Assistance will be needed from the parking lot to the visitor center as the ramp is steep. The historic houses have one or two steps at entrances. Surfaced walkways throughout the park are accessible but the houses are widely dispersed. Guided talks are available and visual and lecture programs are available at the visitor center.

Statue of Liberty National Monument (and Ellis Island) N.Y.-N.J.
Liberty Island, New York 10004
(212) 732-1236
The statue is a gift from the French people to commemorate the alliance of France and the U.S. in the American Revolution. Ellis Island,

near Liberty Island, was the main entry point to the U.S. in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Liberty Island is accessible but help may be needed getting up the steps to the buildings as well as into the elevator in the pedestal. The elevator runs from the first floor to the tenth floor landing. From there, six 7 1/2-inch (19.05 cm) steps lead to the balcony where one can enjoy an excellent view of the harbor. The American Museum of Immigration is in structural additions to the pedestal.

The best time to visit the Statue of Liberty is in the autumn and winter months when the area is less crowded. A pamphlet is printed in Braille. Visitors may call the monument in advance of the trip to arrange for any needed assistance. The island is reached by ferry which leaves Battery Park (near Castle Clinton) at the lower tip of Manhattan Island, New York, N.Y.

Ellis Island is presently undergoing extensive restoration. It is open in the summer on a limited basis, but visitors could encounter difficult or hazardous conditions.

Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National Historic Site
c/o Manhattan Sites
National Park Service
26 Wall Street
New York, New York 10005
(212) 264-8711
Site address: 28 East 20th Street
(212) 260-1616
Birthplace in 1858 of the 26th President of the United States.

Visitors are advised to contact the site for assistance with the six steps down to the entrance of the building and two additional steps down to the museum. An elevator runs to the third floor and provides access to restroom facilities. Informal talks are given. There is no on- or off-street parking.

Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural National Historic Site
c/o Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural Foundation
641 Delaware Avenue
Buffalo, New York 14209
(716) 884-0095
Theodore Roosevelt took the oath of office as President of the United States at the Ansley Wilcox House, now a National Historic Site, on Sept. 14, 1901, after the assassination of President William McKinley.

The house is entered over a narrow, railed flight of five steps, 8 inches (20.32 cm) each in height. Visitors in wheelchairs will need assistance to enter, since ramps are not feasible, and there is no alternative entry to the home. Site personnel should be notified in advance for such assistance.

Restroom facilities on the first floor are not adequate for visitors in wheelchairs. Plans are being considered to renovate the existing facilities to provide access and equipment. The second floor is reached by 20 7-1/2 inch (19.05 cm) steps.

Guided tours are given hourly, weekdays 9 to 5 and weekends 12 to 5 except on Federal holidays. Buses from downtown Buffalo stop in front of the site.

Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site

Hyde Park, Dutchess County, New York 12538
(914) 229-9115

Fine example of a palatial mansion built by 19th-century financiers. It is a "Living History" area.

The visitor center is equipped with restrooms and easily accessible. On request, assistance will be provided up twelve 8-inch (20.32 cm) entrance steps to the mansion. "Ecoust-a-guides" (cassettes with earphones) are provided for audio tours. Magnificent grounds with scenic view of the Hudson River have straight paved paths for each access.

Appalachian National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Blue Ridge Parkway
700 Northwestern Bank Building
Woodfin Street
Asheville, North Carolina 28801
(704) 258-2850 x0718
Following the crest of the Blue Ridge Mountains, this scenic parkway averages 3,000 feet (913.5 m) above sea level. It embraces several large recreational areas and preserves mountain folk culture. Construction of 469 miles (755.09 km) of the planned 659-mile (1,060.99 km) parkway is completed. This is a "Living History" area in Virginia and North Carolina.

The parkway offers enjoyable day-use trips. Maps and printed material are available at each end of the parkway and at various visitor centers along the way. Interpretive signs can be viewed from the car. Most of the 230 overlooks are accessible without leaving the car. The parkway's overlooks include such views as the James River and its canal locks (Va.), the Peaks of Otter (Va.), Mabry Mill (Va.), and Grandfather Mountain, Mount Mitchell and the Craggy Gardens wild rhododendron field (N.C.). Mount Mitchell State Park can be reached by a drive off the parkway.

The Roanoke Mountain Campground for Handicapped Visitors (near Milepost 120) has three compsites, comfort station and a nature trail. All facilities are fully accessible with drinking fountains, hard-surfaced paths, raise bars and tilted mirrors in the restrooms and picnic tables at the right height.

Accessible restaurants are at Mabry Mill (Milepost 176.1) and at Peaks of Otter (Milepost 84). No lodgings are accessible on the parkway without assistance. Accessible lodgings will be found in urban centers off the parkway relatively short distances, such as Roanoke and Waynesboro (Va.) and Asheville and the Boone-Blowing Rock area (N.C.).

The following service centers are accessible: the James River visitor center (a small, generally unmanned, open exhibit shelter); the Peaks of Otter camp store and gift shop; the Bluffs Coffee Shop and photo and craft shop (N.C.); Crabtree Meadows Coffee and Gift Shops and camp store (N.C.); and the Craggy Gardens visitor center (a one-room enclosed shelter with plant exhibits).

Evening campfire talks are given in the summer at Otter Creek, Peaks of Otter, and Rocky Knob (Va.), Doughton Park, Julian Price Memorial Park, Crabtree Meadows and Mount Pisgah (N.C.). Several accessible nature walks and self-guiding trails are along the way. The following trails, however, are very strenuous: Humpback Rocks, Flat Top Mountain, Sharp Top Mountain, Harkening Hill, Elk Run, Rocky Knob, Cascades, Green Knob, Flat Rock Craggy Gardens, Waterrock

Knob and Devils Courthouse. These trails should be checked before the trip is attempted.

The several craft centers along the parkway include Mabry Mill at Milepost 176.1 with a self-guiding trail featuring old-time mountain industry, a water-powered mill and a blacksmith shop in operation; Moses H. Cone Memorial Park at Milepost 292.7 with 25 miles (40.25 km) of horse and carriage trails, two lakes and the Parkway Craft Center (Mile 294); Brinnegar Cabin (Mile 238.5) offering demonstrations of weaving on an old mountain loom (access difficult from parking area because of rather steep path, rugged terrain and some steps). At the Museum of North Carolina Minerals, at Milepost 331, near Spruce Pine, N.C., ramps cross the parking area curb and the step to the porch to the exhibit area. Construction of a 200-foot (60.9 m) "mineral" exhibit trail is underway.

Construction has begun on the Southern Highland Folk Art Center at Milepost 387 near Asheville, off U.S. 70 at Oteen. The center will serve to preserve and perpetuate the craft and music traditions of the Appalachian mountain region through its proposed educational, recreational and training programs. Anticipated completion date is summer, 1979.

Cape Hatteras National Seashore
Route 1, Box 675
Manteo, North Carolina 27954
(919) 473-2113

Beaches, migratory waterfowl, fishing and points of historical interest, including the Cape Hatteras Lighthouse overlooking the "graveyard of the Atlantic," are special features of Cape Hatteras, the first national seashore. This is a "Living History" area.

The visitor center, at the park entrance, is at the intersection of U.S. 158 and N.C. 12, due south of Nags Head, southeast of Manteo. The center is an historic structure. This fact and the safety hazard make ramps over the two entry steps infeasible. Assistance over the steps is available for visitors in wheelchairs. The restrooms are inadequate.

The Museum of the Sea at Buxton and the visitor center at Bodie Island are accessible with some assistance over small steps. The protected Coquina Beach on Bodie Island has boardwalks from the parking areas to the beach, but they end some distance from the water. The bathing facility is accessible by ramps. Visitors can enjoy picnicking, sunning and ocean viewing, just off the boardwalks, which are close to many picnic tables. Recently constructed restroom facilities accommodate visitors in wheelchairs.

Good ocean-viewing points are also on Oregon Inlet Bridge, 3 miles (4.83 km) in length, and at the Cape Hatteras and Bodie Island lighthouses. The Cape Hatteras lighthouse is the only lighthouse in the area open to the public, but the climb is up steep, spiraled steps. Fishing may be enjoyed at the concessioner-operated piers at Rodanthe, Avon, and Frisco, all reached by long vehicular ramps from the parking areas

Cape Lookout National Seashore
P.O. Box 690, 415 Front Street
Beaufort, North Carolina 28516
(919) 728-2121

This series of undeveloped barrier islands stretches 58 miles southwest (93.38 km) from Ocracoke Inlet and Portsmouth Village. The islands contain beaches, dunes, salt marshes and important landmarks in early coastal trade. They extend to Beaufort Inlet and Shackleford Banks, where a classic maritime forest resists the harsh elements. The park includes Cape Lookout and its famous lighthouse, built in 1859 to warn sailors of the dangerous Lookout Shoals.

The park is in the planning, development and acquisition stage and there are no public buildings or sanitary facilities at this time. The seashore is accessible only by boat and there are no roads on the islands. Docking facilities for the concession ferry boats are unsuitable for visitors with mobility handicaps, and there are no paved paths or boardwalks on the sandy barrier islands. The lighthouse is not open to visitors.

Park headquarters, on U.S. 70, 5 miles (8.05 km) east of Beaufort, provides general information on the area. An administrative office in temporary quarters on Harkers Island, 2 miles (3.22 km) east of Beaufort on U.S. 70, also has pamphlets and other types of information about the natural features and history of the area. In the planning stage are an aquarium, a slide show and a nature trail.

Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site
P.O. Box 395
Flat Rock, North Carolina 28731
(704) 693-4178

"Connemara" was the farm home of the noted poet-author for the last 22 years of his life. During his residence here, several of his books were published. The site includes the 20-room, three-story farmhouse and several out-buildings, Sandburg's goat herd and other farm animals. This is a "Living Historical Farm" area.

The farm is on Little River Road, close to the intersection with U.S. 25, 26 miles (41.86 km) south of Asheville. The shuttlebuses which transport visitors to the site, are not equipped to handle visitors with wheelchairs. These visitors should call park headquarters from the Flat Rock Playhouse at the intersection of U.S. 25 and Little River Road to request permission to drive through the grounds by an alternate route.

The entrance to the information center in the basement is at ground level. The large restroom on this level has an entry door 24 inches (60.96

cm) wide. The two upper floors of the farmhouse are reached by two flights of steep stairs. Between the farmyard and the barnyard is a 300-yard (274.32 m) hard-packed gravel driveway.

The nearest full range of medical services, accessible restaurants and lodging are at Hendersonville, 3 miles (4.83 km) north of Flat Rock on U.S. 25.

Fort Raleigh National Historic Site
c/o Cape Hatteras National Seashore
P.O. Box 457
Manteo, North Carolina 27954
(919) 473-2116
The first English settlement in North America was attempted here (1585-87), and the fate of Sir Walter Raleigh's "Lost Colony" remains a mystery.

The site is at the north end of Roanoke Island, north of Manteo, on U.S. 64. The visitor center is accessible by ramp from the parking area, but assistance will be needed to enter the building from the porch over a 5-inch (12.7 cm) step unsuitable for a ramp. The restrooms are inadequate (stall doors are 22 1/2 inches [57.15 cm] wide) and assistance is needed over a 5-inch (12.7 cm) step.

A paved ramp to the waterside theater entrance provides access to performances of "The Lost Colony," (summer only) and there is ample space for seating in the front of the amphitheater. All trails, with the exception of the Hariot Nature Trail, are level and easily traveled. Exhibits, audiovisual and interpretive programs in the visitor center auditorium are all accessible.

Great Smoky Mountains National Park
(See Tennessee)

Guilford Courthouse National Military Park
P.O. Box 9806, Plaza Station
Greensboro, North Carolina 27408
(919) 288-1776
The battle fought here on March 15, 1781, opened the campaign which led to Yorktown and the end of the Revolution. This is a "Living History" area.

The visitor center is located at the intersection of New Garden Road and Old Battleground Road, just outside the city limits of Greensboro. The visitor center is entered at ground level and the restrooms are fully accessible and equipped.

The road around the perimeter of the park is self-guiding with the aid of printed materials and pushbutton audiovisual messages. Part of the historical trail is easily negotiable, but some sections are of loose gravel.

Audiovisual programs, interpretive talks and living history demonstrations are offered in and near the visitor center.

Moores Creek National Military Park
P.O. Box 69
Currie, North Carolina 28435
(919) 283-5591

The brief but violent battle on Feb. 27, 1776, between North Carolina Patriots and Loyalists, is commemorated here. The Patriot victory notably advanced the revolutionary cause in the South, ending Royal authority in the colony. This helped forestall a British invasion of the South and encouraged North Carolina on April 1, 1776, to instruct its delegation to the Continental Congress to support total independence—the first colony to so act.

The 42-acre (16.96 ha.) park is in southeastern North Carolina 1 mile (1.61 km) from Currie on NC 210, 3 miles (4.83 km) west of U.S. 421, 20 miles (32.2 km) northeast of Wilmington by NC 210 and U.S. 421. The visitor center is fully accessible by ramp from the parking area and, from the rear of the building, ramps lead directly to the hard-surfaced 1/2-mile (0.805 km) loop History Trail. Exhibits and an orientation audiovisual program are in the visitor center. The comfort stations outside the visitor center are portable, fully accessible restrooms.

The History Trail is hard-surfaced to the historic area, but within that area the trails are of loose surface sand which may present difficulties for some visitors. Also difficult may be the return route of the History Trail over Slocum Hill at an 8 percent grade. Assistance is available in each instance. Benches are on hand for resting. Visitors in wheelchairs may drive to the picnic area and directly to the door of Patriots Hall. In the picnic area, the nearest parking spaces are within 5 to 10 feet (1.52 to 3.04 m) of picnic tables.

Interpretive programs are given at Patriots Hall. Living history demonstrations are given in the historic battlefield area. Special interpretive programs and conducted tours for groups are available by advance arrangement.

Accessible restaurants and lodging, and a full range of medical services are available in Wilmington.

Wright Brothers National Memorial
c/o Cape Hatteras National Seashore
P.O. Box 457
Manteo, North Carolina 27954
(919) 441-7430

The first sustained flight in a heavier-than-air machine was made here by Wilbur and Orville Wright on December 17, 1903. This is a "Living History" area.

The visitor center is 18 miles (28.97 km) northeast of Manteo on U.S. 158, and is accessible by means of an entrance ramp. Restrooms are outside the visitor center. Entry doors are 36 inches (91.44 cm) wide and stall doors are 24 inches (60.96 cm) wide.

Oral history programs are given by park interpreters at regular intervals throughout the day. Kite building and kite flying programs are offered and a living history program, "Dialogue with Orville Wright," and exhibits in the visitor center will interest many visitors. The Wright Brothers memorial shaft is not open to the public.

Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site N.D.-Mont
c/o Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park
Medora, North Dakota 58645
(701) 623-4466

The trading post that stood here was the principal fur-trading depot in the Upper Missouri River region from 1829 to 1867. Only the foundations remain today. Federal acreage is 74.09 in North Dakota and 47 in Montana.

The site is to be excavated and part of the stockade will be restored. There are no Federal facilities at this time. An unpaved trail runs through the area. The site is 25 miles (40.23 km) southwest of Williston at deadend of State Highway 477, 8 miles (12.88 km) north of interchange on I-25. Food, lodging and medical services are available at Williston.

International Peace Garden
P.O. Box 419
Dunseith, North Dakota 58637
(701) 263-4390

Peaceful relations between Canada and the United States are commemorated here. North Dakota holds the 888-acre (358.75 ha) portion for International Peace Garden, Inc., which administers the area for North Dakota and Manitoba. The National Park Service has assisted in the masterplan. The site is an Affiliated Area.

The area is located on Lake Metigoshe, off U.S. 281.

Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park
Medora, North Dakota 58645
(701) 623-4466

The park contains scenic badlands along the Little Missouri River and part of Theodore Roosevelt's Elkhorn Ranch, including bison and some of the original prairie.

The South Unit visitor center is in Medora; the ranger station at the North Unit is 17 miles (27.37 km) east, and 50 miles (80.5 km) north of Medora on U.S. 85, 17 miles (27.37 km) south of Watford City. Both visitor center and ranger station are accessible. Restroom entry doors in the visitor center are 32 inches (81.28 km) wide and stall doors 30 inches (76.20 cm) wide. The Maltese Cross Cabin (the original cabin), directly behind the visitor center, is accessible to 27-inch (68.58 cm) wide wheelchairs.

Two campgrounds, two picnic areas and 12 scenic overlooks along the 50 miles (80.47 km) of auto tour roads are accessible. The campground at North Unit has newly constructed restrooms designed to accommodate wheelchairs.

Audiovisual programs are offered at the visitor center. Interpretive talks and campfire programs are held at both campgrounds. The nature trails are all steep and over rugged terrain.

Food and lodging are available at Medora. The nearest full range of medical service for the South Unit is at Dickinson, 35 miles (56.35 km) east on U.S. 94, or at Beach, 25 miles (40.25 km) west on U.S. 94. Food, lodging and medical facilities are available at Watford City.

Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area
P.O. Box 158
Peninsula, Ohio 44264
(216) 653-9036

This recreation area links the urban centers of Cleveland and Akron, preserving the rural character of the Cuyahoga River valley, and such historic resources as the century-old Ohio Canal system.

No Federally-operated facilities exist at this time. However, planning and development are well underway. Recreational opportunities will range from hiking and picnicking to interpretive programs with an emphasis on the environment. The park headquarters should be contacted about the future development and timetable of construction.

Mound City Group National Monument
Route 1, Box 1
Chillicothe, Ohio 45601
(614) 774-1125

Two thousand years ago (300 B.C.-600 A.D.), the Ohio River Valley was the focal point of the Hopewell Indian culture. The Hopewell Indians created some of the finest prehistoric art in North America, built vast geometrical earthworks and constructed burial mounds. The largest known concentration of these mounds is preserved at this monument. The burial mounds yield copper breastplates, tools, obsidian blades, shells, ornaments of grizzly bear teeth and stone pipes carved as birds and animals.

The monument is located 3 miles (4.83 km) north of Chillicothe, Ohio, on State Route 104, and can be reached by automobile or bus. A section of the parking lot curb has a ramp and the 100-foot (30.48 m) long walkway from the parking lot to the visitor center is level and paved. The visitor center doors are 33 inches (83.80 cm) wide, level with the entry walk and non-automated. Restrooms have 33-inch (83.80 cm) wide doors and the unequipped stalls 22-inch (55.88 cm) doors. Stairs with handrails lead to the observation deck on the visitor center roof.

The entire park is on nearly the same level, with the exception of the trail along the Scioto River, which is reached by a stairway with handrails. A paved trail with a slight gradient leads from the visitor center to a wayside exhibit at the Mica Grave. The remainder of the trail system is grass-covered. There is a small picnic area on level ground and a self-guiding interpretive trail. Several rest benches occupy quiet, shady places throughout the park.

The interpretive facilities include three tape repeaters and seven, three-dimensional signs with 1/2-inch lettering. The interpretive tape recording on the observation deck of the visitor center is audible from the patio below. Interpretive programs for special groups may be arranged in advance.

Restaurants, lodging, pharmacies and other facilities are available in Chillicothe. The Ross County Medical Center is approximately 8 miles (12.88 km) from the park.

Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial
Put-in-Bay, Ohio 43456
(419) 285-2184
Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry won the greatest naval battle of the War of 1812 on Lake Erie. The Memorial, a massive Doric column, was constructed in 1912-15 to commemorate the victory, to memorialize international peace as exemplified by the unfortified Canadian border, and "to inculcate the lessons of international peace by arbitration and disarmament".

The Memorial is on South Bass Island in the village of Put-in-Bay. The island is 4 miles (6.44 km) from Catawba, Ohio and 14 miles (22.54 km) from Port Clinton, Ohio. Ferry boats from both Catawba and Port Clinton to Put-in-Bay operate from mid-April to mid-November. Airplanes provide passenger service year round. The Memorial is closed from the end of October to the middle of April.

The observation platform at the top of the Memorial is reached by an elevator and a series of stairs having approximately 50 steps. Inside stairs have handrails. The Memorial grounds are flat lawn and a few paved walks. Interpretive programs are presented several times each day during the summer. Special arrangements may be made for interpretive talks at other times by writing or calling the superintendent.

The visitor information station is accessible to all visitors near the entrance to the park. Comfort stations are at ground level at the base of the Memorial. Stall doors are 28 inches (71.12 cm) wide and handgrips are provided in one stall in both restrooms. Visitors requiring emergency medical attention must be taken to the mainland by boat or airplane.

William Howard Taft National Historic Site
2038 Auburn Avenue
Cincinnati, Ohio 45219
(513) 684-3262
This house was the birthplace and boyhood home of William Howard Taft, the only man to serve as both President and Chief Justice of the United States. He was the 27th President from 1909-13 and U.S. Chief Justice from 1921-30.

The home is undergoing restoration, but a small exhibit room on the south side of the house is open to visitors. Access is a concrete service driveway from the moderately-graded Auburn Avenue. Four steps lead from the driveway to the exhibit room. Limited parking is on Auburn Avenue and other nearby streets.

No special facilities are available at this time.

Chickasaw National Recreation Area
P.O. Box 201
Sulphur, Oklahoma 73086
(405) 622-3161

Platt National Park, authorized in 1906, was combined with Arbuckle National Recreation Area lands by Act of March 17, 1976, to form Chickasaw National Recreation Area, as "a fitting memorialization of the Chickasaw Indian Nation." The area has numerous cold mineral water and freshwater springs, clear streams in wooded valleys and stretches of hillside prairies. The area surrounds the manmade Lake of the Arbuckles.

An unloading area and wheelchair ramp are 115 feet (35.03 m) from the entrance to the Travertine Nature Center, a temporary visitor center. Special parking spaces are posted for use of handicapped visitors, 225 feet (68.54 m) from the entrance. Restrooms in the nature center have one stall each with wide, outward-opening doors and wall-mounted assist bars.

All scenic overlooks except Bromide Hill are accessible from a motor car. Some trails are wide and level enough to accommodate wheelchairs. Most trails are without handrails. Many walks are level, shaded and short. Picnic and camping facilities are close to parking and most can be reached by trails of less than 100 feet (30.45 m), generally without steps. Visitors are advised to inquire at the nature center or at the ranger stations for assistance or information on accessible points of interest. Special interpretive programs are available for groups by advance arrangement. Many of the exhibits at the nature center may be touched.

Restaurants, lodging and medical services are available at Sulphur, 1-1/2 miles (2.41 km) west on Highway 177, at the border of the park.

Fort Smith National Historic Site
(See Arkansas)

Crater Lake National Park
Box 7
Crater Lake, Oregon 97604
(503) 594-2211

This park's deep blue lake lies in the heart of Mount Mazama, an ancient volcanic peak that collapsed centuries ago. The lake is encircled by multicolored lava walls reaching 500 to 2,000 feet (152.4 to 609.6 m) above the lake waters.

The 250 square-mile (402.5 sq. km) park has elevations ranging from 4,405 feet (1,339.12 m) at the south entrance to the 8,926 feet (2,720,64 m) of Mt. Scott. Hillman Peak at 8,156 feet (2,479.42 m) is the highest point of the one-way 33-mile (53.13 km) Rim Drive around the crater, and Rim Village is at a 7,100 foot (2,158.4 m) altitude. U.S. 62 runs through the park from south to west entrances, the only entrances open year-round.

The headquarters and visitor center are 3 miles (4.83 km) below the Rim. Rim Village is the hub of activity around the crater. The exhibit building and the Simnot Memorial Building, where interpretive talks are given, are on the Rim, and open only in the summer. Crater Lake Lodge and the cafeteria building have accessible facilities. At the Lodge, visitors in wheelchairs enter at the rear at ground level, or at the front entrance, with always-available assistance over the few steps into the building. Restrooms on the main floor have entry doors of 33 inches (83.80 cm) width and stall doors 30 inches (76.20 cm) wide. A few guestrooms are available on the main floor of the Lodge, and the dining room is also on the main floor. The Lodge is open from June 15 to September 15. Reservations for the accessible guestrooms in the Lodge should be made with Crater Lake Lodge, Inc., Crater Lake, Oregon 97604, (503) 594-2511.

The cafeteria building, with dining room, curio shop, restrooms and cafeteria, is open all year. The building is fully accessible from the nearby parking area. From June 15 to September 15, the restrooms on the main level are reached by movable ramps. Entry doors are 34 inches (86.36 cm) wide and stall doors are 28 inches (78.12 cm) wide. Restrooms with the same dimensions are accessible year-round on a lower level.

The park's main features can be seen by car from the many overlooks. Visitors also can enjoy the level walk along the Crater Rim. Amphitheater programs are accessible, but conducted trips and self-guiding paths are largely over terrain of wilderness condition. Interpretive talks are given nightly from June 15 to Labor Day on the geology and history of formation of the area in the Mazama campground, 6 miles (9.66 km) from the Lodge. The campground is accessible by automobile and asphalt path. The Lost Creek campground is accessible, but has only outside pit or chemical toilets. The Gray Back motor nature trail begins at Lost Creek and runs to Vidae Fall.

The nearest full range of medical services and accessible restaurants and lodgings, year-round, are at Medford, 69 miles (111.09 km) from the west entrance on Oregon 62, or Klamath Falls, 54 miles (86.94 km) from the south entrance on Oregon 62 and U.S. 97

Fort Clatsop National Memorial
Route 3, Box 604-FC
Astoria, Oregon 97103
(503) 861-2471
The Lewis and Clark Expedition camped here in the winter of 1805-6. This is a "Living History" area.

The headquarters and visitor center are 6 miles (9.66 km) southwest of Astoria, on U.S. 101. The visitor center is fully accessible at ground level. Equipped restrooms also are fully accessible at ground level.

During the summer season living history programs are presented. Throughout the year, a 20-minute slide program is given in the visitor center and the exhibit room is open. The canoe landing trail is of chipped bark and moderately sloped. Concrete trails lead around the fort. Within the fort the trails are of easily negotiable chipped bark.

Restaurants, accessible lodgings and a full range of medical facilities are in Astoria.

John Day Fossil Beds National Monument
420 West Main Street
John Day, Oregon 97845
(503) 575-0721
Plant and animal fossils here show five epochs, from the Eocene to the end of the Pleistocene.

Monument headquarters and one of two visitor contact stations are in John Day. The visitor center is fully accessible from the street and restrooms have been designed to accommodate wheelchairs. Exhibits and informal interpretive talks are available. The monument comprises three separate units, one each near Dayville and Mitchell, both on U.S. 26, and the third near Fossil, north of Mitchell. A second visitor contact station has been provided in the Sheep Rock unit near Dayville. The station is an old, converted ranchhouse which has been made fully accessible, including the restrooms. There are no facilities for visitors at the more distant units.

Food, lodging and medical facilities are available in John Day.

McLoughlin House National Historic Site
McLoughlin Park between 7th and 8th (4 blocks East of Pacific Highway)
Oregon City, Oregon 97045
(503) 656-5146
Dr. John McLoughlin, often called the "Father of Oregon," was prominent in the development of the Pacific Northwest as chief factor of Fort Vancouver. He lived in this house from 1847 to 1857. This is an Affiliated Area.

Two shallow steps lead to the front entry. There are no public restrooms. Exhibits, descriptive plaques and informal talks by volunteers interpret for visitors. The second floor is reached by a long stairway.

Food, lodging and medical services are available in Oregon City.

Oregon Caves National Monument
P.O. Box 649
Cave Junction, Oregon 97523
(503) (Ask operator for Oregon Caves Toll Station #2 through Medford, Oregon.)

Surface water running through marble bedrock formed these cave passages and intricate flowerstone formations.

The monument is 20 miles southeast of Cave Junction on State Route 46. A ranger station, parking lot and information booth are at the park entrance. Visitors then drive 1/10 mile (.161 km) to the Chateau, the Oregon Caves lodge, adjacent to the cave entrance. Campfire programs are held nightly in the fully accessible campfire circle outside the Chateau. The Caves are reached only by ladders and narrow passages, but slides and descriptive booklets provide visitors with an idea of the color and forms within the caves.

The Chateau may be entered with assistance over two steps into the lobby. A few guestrooms on the lobby floor are accessible to visitors in wheelchairs with assistance. The dining room and coffee shop are accessible from the outside by ramp. Restrooms for women in the Chateau restaurant area have two entry doors, successively 34-1/4 inches (86.055 cm) wide. In addition, assistance will be required to help visitors over two steps at the entry of the women's restrooms. No steps lead to the men's restroom here, and there is only one entry door, 27 inches (68.58 cm) wide, with stall doors 23 1/4 inches (59.055 cm) wide.

The nearest full range of medical services is available at Grants Pass, 50 miles (80.5 km) from the monument by State 46 and U.S. 199. Doctors are available in Cave Junction.

Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site
P.O. Box 247
Cresson, Pennsylvania 16630
(814) 886-8176
This site preserves structures and traces of the 36-mile (57.93 km) incline railroad built between 1831-34 to carry passengers and freight over the Allegheny Mountains between canal basins at Hollidaysburg and Johnstown.

The entire area is accessible. Specified parking bays are set aside for handicapped visitors at the Lemon House Visitor Center near Cresson. Restrooms are accessible. Benches and many quiet spots for resting are found along the trails. Staff personnel give interpretive talks and demonstrations and provide assistance as needed.

Appalachian National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area
Bushkill, Pennsylvania 18324
(717) 588-6637
Kittatinny Point (201) 496-4458; Pocono Environmental Education Center (717) 828-2319

This scenic area preserves relatively unspoiled land on both the New Jersey and Pennsylvania sides of the Delaware River. Much of the scenery can be viewed from a car. At Kittatinny Point information station (south end of the park, off Interstate 80, Columbia, New Jersey), a permanent ramp from the parking area provides access to the station. Portable ramps are also available at the station and at other locations. In that station, restroom doors are 29 inches (73.66 cm) wide outside and 24 inches (60.96 cm) wide inside. Assistance may be required to cross the grassy plots from the parking area to the picnic area.

The Pocono Environmental Education Center, near Dingmans Ferry, Pa., is equipped with fully accessible restrooms. The center has a sensory-perception trail with nylon cord and large printed messages for self-guidance or with assistance as needed. Other than the Appalachian Trail, short trails of hard-packed earth are relatively easy to traverse. Ambulance and hospital services are avialable in East Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania.

Fort Necessity National Battlefield
Route 1, Box 360 "The National Pike"
Farmington, Pennsylvania 15437
(412) 329-5512

Fort Necessity was the scene of the opening battle of the French and Indian War, in which Col. George Washington and his Virginia Colonial troops engaged French troops assisted by Indians, July 3, 1754. It is a "Living History" area.

The battlefield is 11 miles (17.70 km) east of Uniontown. The fort, Mount Washington Tavern Museum and the visitor center are within easy access of parking areas. Interpretive talks are given at all three locations. There is a ramp at the visitor center parking area. Double doors provide access to the visitor center; restroom access is 28 inches (71.12 cm) wide. Visitors in wheelchairs will need help up the rather steep woodchip trail to the tavern and over the two steps into the double-door entrance.

Gettysburg National Military Park
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania 17325
(717) 334-1124

The decisive Civil War battle fought here July 1-3, 1863, repulsed the second Confederate invasion of the North. It is a "Living History" area.

The visitor center includes the Electric Map orientation program, the Cyclorama Center featuring the 356-foot (180.44 m) painting of Pickett's Charge, and restrooms. All are fully accessible. Picnic facilities are accessible in the park and near the visitor center.

The walking tour at the Angle, the Virginia Memorial and the North Carolina Memorial are all fully accessible. Portions of the tours to Devil's Den and the Eternal Peace Memorial are accessible by wheelchair and principal features of these two memorials can be viewed from the accessible areas. Audiovisual programs, interpretive talks and campfire programs are regular features at the park.

Hospital emergency facilities are one-half mile (0.80 km) away; ambulance is on call. The bus depot, with connections to major cities, is located 2 miles (3.22 km) from the visitor center. The least crowded times to visit are autumn and winter and weekdays at other times of the year.

Hopewell Village National Historic Site
R.D. 1, Box 345
Elverson, Pennsylvania 19520
(215) 582-8773

One of the finest examples of a rural American 18th and 19th-century ironmaking community, the park includes the blast furnace and its auxiliary structures. It is a "Living History" area.

The visitor center is about 5 miles north of Elverson off Route 345 to the west. The parking lot has designated spaces and curb cuts where needed on the walk to the center. A ramp to the lower level which parallels the steps gives access from the outside to restrooms. The width of restroom doors is 33 inches (83.82 cm) and of stall doors, 23 inches (58.42 cm).

The visitor center is on the top of a hill approximately 100 feet (30.48 m) above the village itself. Information as to access and alternate means for getting down to the village level may be obtained from the visitor center, in addition to assistance when needed.

The village itself is on level ground with the exception of one small rise, but once into the village, all features are easily accessible. The nature trail is 1/2-mile-long, but is rough and narrow and lacks handrails.

Audiovisual programs are offered at the visitor center; interpretive recorded talks are at the main points of interest along the walking tour path in the village. Campfire programs are scheduled at the anthracite furnace. Many historic objects and buildings may be touched and felt.

Independence National Historical Park
313 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106
(215) 597-7120
For all visitor information: (215) 597-8975
The park includes structures and properties in old Philadelphia associated with the American Revolution and the founding and growth of the United States.

The visitor center at Third and Chestnut Streets is fully accessible. All restrooms have wide booths and are fully equipped. All floors of the visitor center are accessible by ramp. The center's two theaters are accessible from ground level. Curb cuts have been made at all corners of the downtown park area. Care should be taken on the 18th-century brick sidewalks which are sometimes rough and uneven.

Braille and large-print guides to the park are available at the visitor center. Braille pamphlets and maps are available upon request. Taped messages are provided in Congress Hall in foreign languages and at the Liberty Bell in English. Three relief maps of the park, with buildings labeled in Braille, stand in front of the visitor center. Interpretation in each of the park-run areas (not the affiliated areas) is by park personnel or by taped messages. For information about (and assistance required for) all of the following units (including the affiliated areas), calls should be made to the visitor center.

Benjamin Franklin National Memorial
20th Street and Benjamin Franklin Parkway, (215) 448-1000
In the Rotunda of the Franklin Institute, the colossal seated statue of Franklin, by James Earle Fraser, honors the inventor-statesman. An Affiliated Area.

Visitors in wheelchairs can use the 21st and Winter Streets entrance. Elevator service to all floors and access to the Memorial Room can be provided (in some cases by portable ramps) if advance notice is given. There are three extra-wide restrooms with grab bars. Doors are not automatic. Parking lots are within one block and most curbs are cut at the corners. Spring and summer are the busy seasons. The Memorial is staffed by employees of the Franklin Institute.

Bishop White House

Bishop William White, rector of Christ Church and St. Peter's Church, and the first Episcopal Bishop of Pennsylvania, built this house in 1786-87. He liver here until his death in 1836.

Admission to Bishop White House is by guided tour only. Tickets must be picked up at the visitor center for same-day tour. Portable ramps are placed over the entry by the tour guide. Access to the second floor is by steep flights of steps separated by a narrow landing.

Carpenters' Hall

Carpenters' Hall was built in 1770 by the Carpenters Company of Philadelphia, which still owns and maintains it. The First Continental Congress met here in September 1774.

Access to the two-story structure is by seven steps at a steep incline. There is no alternative entry.

Christ Church

Built between 1727 and 1754, Christ Church is a fine example of a colonial church. Seven signers of the Declaration of Independence (including Benjamin Franklin) are buried in the cemetery and churchyard.

The churchyard and the cemetery (one block away) are fully accessible.

City Tavern

The "most genteel tavern in America" was once the social center of Philadelphia. Banquets and receptions were held here for the Continental and Federal Congresses. It has been reconstructed as an operating 18th-century tavern.

The City Tavern is not accessible by wheelchair. All entries are by flights of 10 to 12 steep steps.

Congress Hall

The Hall was constructed in 1787-89 as the Philadelphia County Court House. It served as the meeting place for the Federal Congress from 1790 to 1800. During the 19th century it housed Federal and local courts.

The first floor is accessible by ramp over the entry steps. Access to the second floor is by a steep, tall flight of steps.

The Deshler-Morris House
5442 Germantown Avenue
The Deshler-Morris House was erected in 1772-73 and served as the home of President Washington during the summers of 1793 and 1794.

There are six steps at the entry of Deshler-Morris House and no ramp. Two steep flights of steps and a middle landing lead to the upper floor.

First Bank of the United States
First Bank, built between 1795 and 1797 as the home of the "government's banker," is probably the oldest bank building in the United States.

There are no exhibits and the site is not open to the public in 1977. At the time of opening a ramp will provide access at the rear of the building. Information about opening to the public in the future should be checked at the visitor center.

Franklin Court
This is the site of the handsome brick home of Benjamin Franklin, who lived here while serving in the Continental Congress, the Constitutional Convention and as President of Pennsylvania. He died here in 1790. The house was torn down about 20 years later.

Franklin Court is completely accessible with ramps and elevators to the underground complex of exhibits and a motion picture.

Free Quaker Meeting House
This Meeting House, built in 1783, is the oldest meetinghouse in Philadelphia. The Free Quakers, unlike the main body of Quakers which remained pacifist, supported and fought for the American cause in the Revolutionary War.

Four steep steps lead to the entry of Free Quaker Meeting House. There is no ramp.

Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church National Historic Site
Delaware Avenue and Swanson Street
Gloria Dei Church was built in 1700 and is the oldest church in Pennsylvania. An Affiliated Area.

A small parking lot is within reasonable distance. Stone and brick paved walks wind through the graveyard to the west door of the church which is accessible. Restroom access is impeded by one step and stall doors are narrow. The church is not staffed by park personnel.

Graff House

The original Graff House was built in 1775 by Jacob Graff, Jr., a bricklayer. From May to July 1776 Thomas Jefferson rented the two second-floor rooms and there drafted the Declaration of Independence. This house is a reconstruction.

Graff House is accessible by ramp to the first floor. The second floor is reached by a steep and long flight of steps.

Independence Hall

Independence Hall was originally constructed between 1732 and 1756 as the Pennsylvania State House in what was then State House Yard, now Independence Square. Until 1799 it served as the meeting place of the provincial and state governments. The Second Continental Congress and the Constitutional Convention held their sessions here. The Declaration of Independence was first read publicly here on July 8, 1776.

Admittance to Independence Hall is by guided tour only and waiting lines are frequently lengthy. Access to the Assembly Room and the Pennsylvania Supreme Court room on the first floor is by ramp. The two steep flights to the second floor may require assistance by park personnel.

The Liberty Bell

The Liberty Bell is in its new Pavilion across from Independence Hall. The Liberty Bell's traditional associations with the events of the American Revolution and its prophetic "Proclaim Liberty" inscription have made it the most cherished and revered symbol of American freedom, and an emblem of liberty throughout the world.

The area is fully accessible.

Library Hall

Library Hall, built originally for the Library Company of Philadelphia in 1789-90, has been reconstructed and is occupied by the library of the American Philosophical Society.

It is open to use by scholars. The Library Hall is not accessible by wheelchair as there are five steps to the entry.

Mikveh Israel Cemetery
Ninth and Spruce Streets
The cemetery, established in 1738, is the oldest Jewish cemetery in the city. Haym Salomon, a financier of the Revolution, is buried here.

The cemetery is fully accessible.

New Hall
New Hall was originally built by the Carpenters' Company in 1790 and used by the War Department in 1791-92. Now reconstructed, it houses the U.S. Marine Corps Memorial Museum.

New Hall is accessible on the first floor, having low steps covered by a ramp.

Old City Hall
Old City Hall was built in 1790-91 as the Philadelphia City Hall. It was used by the U.S. Supreme Court from 1791 to 1800 and by the municipal government and courts during the 19th century.

Access is by portable ramp over steps to the first floor.

Pemberton House
This house, once the home of Joseph Pemberton, a Quaker merchant, has been reconstructed and is now occupied by the Army-Navy Museum.

Pemberton House is an unrestored, two-story, three-level exhibit area connected by many steps. It is substantially inaccessible to wheelchaired visitors.

Philadelphia Exchange
The Exchange was designed by William Strickland and built between 1832 and 1834. It housed the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for many years. Only the exterior has been restored.

The site is not open to the public.

Philosophical Hall
The American Philosophical Society, founded by Benjamin Franklin in 1743, is the oldest learned society in America. The Society erected this building between 1785 and 1789 and still occupies it.

The site is not open to the public.

St. George's Church
235 North Fourth Street
This is the oldest Methodist Church in the United States and, except for the winter of 1777-78, has been in constant use since 1769.

Park personnel provide only security services. The entry has two steps and no ramp.

St. Joseph's Church
Established in 1733 as the first Roman Catholic church in Philadelphia, St. Joseph's Church is possibly the only church in the United States in which mass has been celebrated continuously for more than 200 years.

At Willings Alley entrance there is one step without a ramp.

Second Bank of the United States
This fine example of Greek Revival Architecture was designed by William Strickland and built between 1819 and 1824. It houses the park's portrait gallery.

Assistance may be requested from the visitor center to unlock the door on the east side of the building, and provide a ramp and elevator service for visitors.

Thaddeus Kosciuszko National Memorial
As a Polish military engineer serving with the American forces, Kosciuszko designed and constructed defense works during the Revolution. The fortifications he had built at Saratoga contributed significantly to the American victory there in 1777. This house served as his Philadelphia residence in 1797-98 during a second visit to America.

There are two steps and no ramp to the entry, and steep steps to the second floor. A push button tape and slide show are on the second floor.

Todd House
Built in 1775, Todd House was occupied from 1791 to 1793 by John Todd, Jr., and his wife, Dolley Payne. She later married President James Madison.

There is no portable ramp over the two entry steps at Todd House and the stairs to the second floor are steep, narrow and winding.

Johnstown Flood National Memorial
P.O. Box 247
Cresson, Pennsylvania 16630
(814) 886-8176
Remnants of the earthen South Fork Dam on the Little Conemaugh River, which burst on May 31, 1889, causing the devastating flood of Johnstown and nearby communities, are preserved here.

The abutment is located 1,500 feet (456.90 m) from the parking area which has specified parking bays. The abutment is reached by a level, woodchipped trail, which has several quiet spots for resting. Benches along the abutment enable visitors to view the former reservoir site. The picnic area is accessible by car.

Several steep steps with righthand handrails lead down to the visitor center. The only restrooms are portable, chemical types. Uniformed staff are available for needed assistance and give interpretive talks. On-site first aid is available.

The area is 10 miles (16.09 km) northeast of Johnstown, near St. Michael, Pa. The park is open daily during the summer (May 1—October 1) and on weekends only during the balance of the year.

Valley Forge National Historical Park
Valley Forge, Pennsylvania 19481
(215) 783-7700
Commemorated here is the site where George Washington's Continental Army encamped in the bitter winter of 1777-78 during the Revolutionary War.

The area was officially transferred from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the National Park Service March 30, 1977, but state park officials are continuing with completion of a committed $10 million Bicentennial construction program. The program includes a contemporary museum building, parking lots, trails and other visitor facilities, and restoration of several historic buildings. Until completion of the state program, an estimated three years, National Park Service will administer the park but will undertake no construction program.

The present facilities include a visitor center at the intersection of routes 23 and 363, 2 miles (3.22 km) northwest of Pennsylvania Turnpike Exit 24. The park has several miles of easily accessible paved trails, leading to nearly all of the park's major historical features. Picnic tables are located in several areas of the park and are available on a first-come, first-served basis. There are several major parking areas. Their locations and other information may be obtained at the visitor center. Bus tours and auto-tapes are available from the center. An interpretive film is shown frequently in the auditorium. Restroom doors are 34 inches (86.36 cm) wide and stall doors, 23 inches (58.42 cm) average.

Congaree Swamp National Monument
c/o Southeast Regional Office
National Park Service
1895 Phoenix Boulevard
Atlanta, Georgia 30349
(404) 996-2520

Located on an alluvial flood plain 20 miles (32.2 km) southeast of Columbia, S.C., the 15,000-acre hardwood forest contains record-sized specimens of cypress trees, water tupelo, black gum, willow oak and loblolly pine.

This new park area was authorized by an Act of Congress on Oct. 18, 1976. Currently, there are no federal facilities.

Cowpens National Battlefield Site
c/o Kings Mountain National Military Park
R.R. 2, Box 229
Blacksburg, South Carolina 29702
(803) 936-7508

Brig. Gen. Daniel Morgan won a decisive Revolutionary War victory here over British Lt. Col. Banastre Tarleton on Jan. 17, 1781.

The site is 15 miles (24.15 km) northeast of Spartanburg, S.C., off I-85, and 2 miles (3.22 km) southeast of Chesnee, S.C. on S.C. 110.

A small parking lot is at the intersection of South Carolina Highways 11 and 110, which both pass through the area. In the parking area are a monument, two markers and a pushbutton audio program. The area is accessible to all visitors.

Fort Sumter National Monument and Fort Moultrie
Drawer R
Sullivans Island, South Carolina 29482
(803) 883-3123

Fort Sumter, near Charleston, S.C., was the scene of the first engagement of the Civil War on April 12, 1861. The park also administers Fort Moultrie, where a decisive encounter of the Revolution occurred on June 28, 1776. Seminole Chief Osceola is buried at Fort Moultrie, which served as an active fort through World War II. Both forts are "Living History" areas.

The Fort Moultrie visitor center is on West Middle Street on Sullivans Island, off U.S. 17 and S.C. 703. Opened in 1976, the center was designed to accommodate visitors in wheelchairs. All facilities, programs and events, including the museum, are fully accessible, but parts of the fort are accessible only by steps. Interpretive trails are surfaced by hard-packed oyster shells. A 15-minute slide program depicts the three phases of the fort's history. Park headquarters for both Forts Sumter and Moultrie is at the visitor center.

Fort Sumter, in Charleston Harbor, can be reached only by boat. Tours of the fort are conducted daily and weekends by park interpreters. Tour boats leave from the foot of Calhoun Street on Lockwood Drive, just south of U.S. 17 in Charleston.

Fort Sumter's parade grounds and its ground level are accessible to visitors in wheelchairs, but restrooms are on a mezzanine floor, up a steep flight of stairs.

Embarking and disembarking from the tour boat may also present problems, because of steep gangplanks and other boat features. For boat schedules and other boat information, contact Fort Sumter Tours at (803) 722-1691, or write Box 59, Charleston, S.C. 29402.

Kings Mountain National Military Park

R. R. 2, Box 229
Blacksburg, South Carolina 29702
(803) 936-7508

American frontiersmen defeated the British here on Oct. 7, 1780, at a critical point during the Revolution. This is a "Living History" area.

Kings Mountain is located on South Carolina Highway 216, off I-85, about 10 miles (16.1 km) from the town of Kings Mountain, N.C., and 15 miles southwest of Gastonia, N.C., and northeast of Gaffney, S.C.

The parking lot has several designated spaces. It is 75 yards (68.58 m) from the lobby, auditorium and program room in the visitor center. All doors are wide, and restrooms are fully accessible with one stall in each restroom equipped with handrails and easily handled doors.

A film is presented in the theater which is fully accessible with designated spaces. The park offers audiovisual programs, living history demonstrations, exhibits and a relief map. Some of the exhibits and the relief map can be touched. Interpretive programs are also offered in the amphitheater.

The battlefield trail is paved, but it is over rolling terrain and visitors in wheelchairs should have assistance in the steep areas. A handrail is provided on the steepest part of the trail.

A full range of medical services, restaurants and lodging is available in Gastonia.

Roger Williams National Memorial
P.O. Box 367 Annex Station
Canal and North Main Streets (at corner of Smith Street)
Providence, Rhode Island 02901
(401) 838-4881

The national memorial commemorates the establishment of the Rhode Island colony and Roger Williams, its founder.

The small formal garden is completely open. There is no building at the site. Visitors coming to the new park will find it undeveloped, the major attraction being the garden. A series of steep steps leads into the area.

Touro Synagogue National Historic Site
85 Touro Street
Newport, Rhode Island 02840
(401) 489-4623

Oldest existing synagogue in the United States and one of the finest examples of colonial religious architecture. Place of worship of the present Congregation Jeshuat Israel, Newport. An Affiliated Area.

Some visitors will need help over four steps at the entrance. Assistance and guided tours are provided from late June until Labor Day by volunteers at the synagogue. No National Park Service personnel are assigned to the area.

San Juan National Historic Site
P.O. Box 712
Old San Juan, Puerto Rico 00902
(809) 724-1974

These massive masonry fortifications, oldest in the territorial limits of the United States, were begun by the Spanish in the 16th century to protect a strategic harbor guarding the sea lanes to the New World.

The site's information desk and other visitor services, including restrooms, drinking fountains, exhibits and audiovisual programs, are on the entry plaza level, the fifth level, of El Morro Castle. A portable ramp can be placed over the one entry step. The fifth and sixth levels are connected by a ramp, but the lower four levels are reached only by narrow flights of steps. Restroom entry doors are 30 inches (76.20 cm) wide. The stall doors are wider than the entry doors and the stalls are equipped with grab bars. Three levels in San Cristobal have ramps for access at grades ranging from 8 to 15 percent. Assistance will be necessary on the steeper grades.

Park guides have been trained to lead tours of visitor groups with visual handicaps. The guides speak both English and Spanish. A Spanish language folder has been prepared in Braille. The park also provides souvenir pictures and an audiovisual program showing the areas in the castles inaccessible to some visitors.

Ninety Six National Historic Site
Ninety Six, South Carolina 29666
(803) 543-4068

This is the site of an 18th-century frontier settlement that was actively engaged in the Cherokee fur trade, the French and Indian War and the colonization of the Carolina backcountry. It was also a significant military post during the Revolutionary War—scene of a November, 1775 Whig-Tory engagement and a month-long siege by the Continental Army in late spring, 1781.

The temporary visitor contact station of this new national park area is 2 miles (3.22 km) south of Ninety Six off U.S. 178 in Greenwood County. The station, a log cabin, is located 100 feet (30.48 m) from the unobstructed parking area, but three steps make the structure difficult to enter without assistance. The restrooms are portable toilets with steps, 5 inches (12.7 cm) high and doors 23 inches (58.42 cm) wide. The 1-mile (1.61 km) loose gravel interpretive trail presents difficulties, especially in hot, humid summer months.

A medical clinic is located in Ninety Six, but the nearest full range of medical services, and accessible restaurants and lodging will be found in Greenwood, 10 miles to the west.

Badlands National Monument
P.O. Box 72
Interior, South Dakota 57750
(605) 433-5361

Carved by erosion, this scenic landscape contains animal fossils of 40 million years ago in the layered, sedimentary deposits. Prairie grasslands support bison, bighorn sheep, deer and antelope.

The headquarters and visitor center are at Cedar Pass, 2-1/2 miles (4.25 km) northeast of Interior on Route 16A, 28 miles (45.08 km) southwest of Kodoka and 29 miles (46.69 km) southeast of Wall—both on I-90. Ramps cross a parking area curb and three steps near the visitor center. Door openings, including those to the restrooms, are more than adequate. Restrooms are designed to accommodate wheelchairs. Cedar Pass Lodge has a curb ramp, an entrance at curb level, and accessible guest rooms and restrooms. Each public building is on one floor.

All but two of the 18 viewpoints and overlooks are accessible. The Fossil Exhibit Loop Trail is accessible for about two-thirds of its length. An interpretive shelter and wayside exhibit at the end of the trail loop can be reached from the right leg of the loop over a slight approach grade. Audiovisual programs are offered in the visitor center. Cedar Pass Campground amphitheater, reached by a paved path from the parking area, has evening programs. Reservations for lodgings should be made with Cedar Pass Lodge. Telephone (605) 433-5460. The nearest full range of medical services is in Kodoka or in Wall.

Jewel Cave National Monument
c/o Wind Cave National Park
Hot Springs, South Dakota 57747
(605) 727-2301

Caverns, in limestone formation, consist of a series of chambers connected by narrow passages, with many side galleries and fine, colorful jewel-like calcite crystal encrustations.

The visitor center is located on U.S. 16, 14 miles (22.54 km) west of Custer. A ramp leads from the parking lot to the visitor center lobby and displays. Double doors allow easy entry to the visitor center and the restrooms are fully accessible and equipped.

The first of the cave rooms is easily accessible by elevator down to that level and visitors in wheelchairs can be escorted here for interpretive talks.

Average elevation of the main park features is 5,400 feet (1,644.84 m). Food, lodging and medical facilities are available in Custer.

Mount Rushmore National Memorial
Keystone, South Dakota 57751
(605) 574-2523
Colossal heads of Presidents George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt were sculptured by Gutzon Borglum on the face of a granite mountain here.

The sculpture is located in the pine-covered Black Hills of South Dakota at a 5,250-foot (1,599.15 m) elevation. The visitor center is 3 miles (4.83 km) southwest of Keystone on SD 87 and 25 miles (40.25 km) south of Rapid City on U.S. 16. Sloping ramps from parking lot #4 give access to the visitor center 200 yards (182.88 m) nearer the sculpture. The concession, 100 yards (91.44 m) farther on, is accessible by another sloping ramp. The trailside restroom near the west end of the parking lot is fully accessible. Numerous rest benches are situated along the paved trails throughout the area. Trails are all railed. Some rather steep trail slopes may require assistance.

A full-length film, titled *Four Faces on a Mountain*, is shown at the visitor center view room each summer evening simultaneously with the regular evening amphitheater sculpture lighting ceremony. Seating in the view room for the showing is restricted to visitors in wheelchairs and their immediate families due to space limitations of the facility. This is the same movie which is provided in the memorial amphitheater during the evening program.

Displays of a 5-foot (1.524 m), 1/12 scale, plaster cast of the Lincoln face, and touch and feel tools are available for visitors with visual handicaps.

The concession provides adequate access, well-spaced aisles, seating for food service and fully accessible restrooms.

The nearest medical services are in Rapid City. The nearest food and accessible lodgings are in Keystone.

Wind Cave National Park
Hot Springs, South Dakota 57747
(605) 727-2301
These limestone caverns in the scenic Black Hills are decorated by beautiful boxwork and calcite crystal formations. Elk, deer, pronghorn, prairie dogs and bison live in the park.

The visitor center is 11 miles (17.70 km) from the town of Hot Springs on U.S. 385. The parking lot is 100 feet (30.46 m) from the visitor center at its nearest point and is so located, near a line of heavy traffic, that a curb ramp would be dangerous. Assistance over the curb, therefore, will be needed for visitors in wheelchairs. Other single steps into the visitor center and to the museum and concessioner shop are to have ramps. The restrooms are on the floor below the lobby floor and are reached by a flight of several steps.

The 100-space Elk Mountain Campground is 1/2 mile (0.80 km) from the visitor center. Campfire programs are given at the campground during the summer season. Restrooms at the campground have 27-inch (68.58 cm) entry doors and stall doors 22 inches (55.88 cm) wide. Upon request, a short tour of the cave is provided visitors in wheelchairs by use of an elevator into and out of the Garden of Eden section, 200 feet (60.96 m) below ground level.

Average elevation of main park features is 4,000 feet (1,218.40 m). Food, lodging and medical facilities, including a hospital are available in Hot Springs.

Andrew Johnson National Historic Site
Depot and College Streets
Greeneville, Tennessee 37743
(615) 638-3551
This site includes the home and tailor shop of Andrew Johnson, the 17th President, who served from 1865 to 1869, and the Andrew Johnson National Cemetery, where he is buried.

The visitor center is accessible by ramp from the sidewalk. The parking area, however, is across the street from the visitor center. The parking area curb has a ramp but the intervening street curbs do not. Automobiles carrying visitors in wheelchairs may discharge passengers at the curb in front of the visitor center. Restroom entry doors in the visitor center are 31 inches (78.74 cm) wide and stall doors are 23 inches (58.42 cm) wide.

The homestead is 2-1/2 blocks from the visitor center. The historic building has a difficult access with two steps at the entrance where ramps are not feasible. The second floor is reached by a steep stairway, but the basement kitchen, at the rear of the house, is accessible at ground level.

All roads are level with the exception of parts of the loop road at the Andrew Johnson Cemetery. A pullout along the loop road provides a view of the Presidential burial plot, which is reached for closer viewing by eight steep steps.

Appalachian National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area Ky.-Tenn.
c/o Southeast Regional Office, National Park Service
1895 Phoenix Boulevard
Atlanta, Georgia 30349
(404) 996-2520
Big South Fork of the Cumberland River and its tributaries offer scenic gorges and valleys.

The Secretaries of the Army and of the Interior were authorized to enter into agreement for National Park Service management when a "sufficiently administrable area" has been acquired. Authorized Mar. 7, 1974; National Park Service management authorized October 22, 1976. There are no Federal facilities.

Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park
(See Georgia)

Cumberland Gap National Historical Park
(See Kentucky)

Fort Donelson National Military Park
P.O. Box F
Dover, Tennessee 37058
(615) 232-5348

The first major victory for the Union Army in the Civil War occurred at Fort Donelson in February of 1862, under the leadership of Ulysses S. Grant. Fort Donelson (Dover) National Cemetery—1,942 interments, 512 unidentified—adjoins the park.

The visitor center is located 1 mile (1.61 km) west of Dover on U.S. 79, and is accessible from the parking area. The ground level includes the lobby and the theater. Audiovisual programs and interpretive talks are given in the audio room. The restrooms are two flights downstairs in the basement, and the observation deck is on the second floor, one flight up.

Significant features of the self-guiding park tour can be seen from a car. Pushbutton audiovisual interpretation is available at the Water Battery position. Living history programs are presented outside the visitor center.

The nearest accessible lodging, restrooms, restaurants and medical services are in Clarksville, 30 miles (48.3 km) east of Dover, or Paris, the same distance west of Dover, both on U.S. 79.

Great Smoky Mountains National Park
Gatlinburg, Tennessee 37738
(615) 436-5615

One of the world's oldest mountain ranges, the Great Smoky Mountains have a diversified and luxuriant plantlife and unique historical attractions. The park is in North Carolina and Tennessee.

Park headquarters and the Sugarlands visitor center are on U.S. 441, south of Gatlinburg, Tenn. The parking area has designated spaces and a ramp over the curb. The visitor center is accessible by ramp, and restrooms, drinking fountain and telephone are fully accessible. Exhibits and an orientation audiovisual program are offered. Printed materials and maps may be obtained at Sugarlands visitor center.

Restrooms in the Oconaluftee visitor center and Pioneer Museum are fully accessible and the entry has ramps for access. The trails around the Pioneer Farmstead at Oconaluftee are accessible.

The trails and the walk to Clingman's Dome Tower, off the park road, are paved, but for the steep 10 percent grade to the observation platform, the highest point in the park, assistance will be required.

The John P. Cable Mill area and the orientation shelter in Cades Cover are fully accessible, but restrooms are inadequate.

A substantial program is underway to augment and upgrade the facilities, programs, trails and campgrounds, to provide fully accessible facilities throughout, and relevant programs and interpretive services for all visitors. Visitors planning trips to the park should contact park headquarters for updated information. Accessible restaurants, lodgings and medical services are at Gatlinburg.

Natchez Trace Parkway
(See Mississippi)

Obed Wild and Scenic River
c/o Southeast Regional Office,
National Park Service
1895 Phoenix Boulevard
Atlanta, Georgia 30349
(404) 996-2520

Parts of Obed and Emory Rivers and parts of Clear Creek and Daddys Creek in Eastern Tennessee, south of Oak Ridge, are included in this area.

This new wild and scenic river was authorized by an Act of Congress signed October 12, 1976. There are no Federal facilities.

Shiloh National Military Park
Shiloh, Tennessee 38376
(901) 689-3410 via Jackson to Savannah, Tennessee

The bitter battle fought here at Shiloh April 6-7, 1862, prepared the way for Maj. Gen. U.S. Grant's successful siege of Vicksburg. Well-preserved prehistoric Indian mounds overlook the river.

The visitor center is 12 miles (19.32 km) south of Savannah, via State Highway 22 and U.S. 64. The main parking area has 20 parking spaces adjacent to level walks leading to the visitor center. Ramps over the parking area curb and over the visitor center steps provide easy access. Restrooms are in the parking area and in the visitor center. Entry doors in the parking area restrooms are 27 inches (68.58 cm) wide and stall doors are 22 inches (55.88 cm) wide. In the visitor center, restroom entry doors are 29 inches (73.66 cm) wide and stall doors 22 inches (55.88 cm) wide. Plans are being formulated to remodel the restrooms to provide for full accessibility.

The center has an auditorium and exhibit room. A 25-minute movie, "Shiloh, Portrait of a Battle," is presented and the exhibit room has an illuminated map showing troop movements. Living history programs are given outside the visitor center. Major battlefield points of interest can be seen by car. A tour map is available at the visitor center and many stops on the park road have audio interpretive stations.

Stones River National Battlefield
P.O. Box 1039, Route 2, Old Nashville Highway
Murfreesboro, Tennessee 37130
(615) 893-9501
The fierce midwinter battle which began the Federal offensive to trisect the Confederacy, took place at Stones River Dec. 21, 1862–Jan. 2, 1863.

The visitor center is 3 miles (4.83 km) north of Murfreesboro on Old Nashville Highway. A yellow painted ramp extends from the parking area, where there are designated spaces to the visitor center walk. Restroom doors are 56 inches (142.24 cm) wide and stall doors are 24 inches (60.96 cm) wide. Assistance may be needed over the one-step entry to the restrooms. Plans are being formulated to relocate the restrooms and provide fully accessible facilities.

Exhibits and audiovisual programs are provided in the visitor center. One exhibit of Civil War uniforms and accoutrements can be touched. A 28-minute orientation film is also presented in the visitor center. The battlefield can be seen by car. Self-guiding tour folders and an auto-tape tour cassette are available at the visitor center. Two push-button stations—one audio and the other audiovisual—are on the park tour. The National Cemetery is accessible but has some slight grades.

Other points of interest are accessible by short, paved trails. The Hazen Brigade Monument, the oldest-known Civil War Monument, is a short walk from the monument parking area.

Alibates Flint Quarries
and Texas Panhandle Pueblo Culture National Monument
c/o Lake Meredith NRA
Box 1438
Fritch, Texas 79036
(806) 857-3151
For more than 10,000 years, pre-Columbian Indians dug agatized dolomite at these quarries to make projectile points, knives, scrapers and other tools.

This new area is undeveloped and is entirely inaccessible. There is no visitor center and the trail to the flint quarries is rough and steep.

Amistad National Recreation Area
P.O. Box 1463
Del Rio, Texas 78840
(512) 775-7491
Boating and watersports highlight activities in the United States part of the Amistad Reservoir on the Rio Grande.

The park headquarters, which serves as a visitor center, is located in Del Rio, 10 miles (16.1 km) from the lake. Ground level restrooms are acessible with entrance doors 36 inches (91.44 cm) wide; stall doors are 24 inches (60.96 cm) wide. Information about fishing and boating is available at the visitor center. Ranger contact stations are at various docks, accessible by automobile.

Visitors in wheelchairs can fish from certain points along the shore.

At three major boat ramps – Pecos Canyon, Diablo East and Rough Canyon – automobiles carrying visitors in wheelchairs may be driven to the edge of the courtesy boat docks. From there, the visitors are assisted onto the courtesy boat dock to boat sidings and access to the boats. These docking areas provide only portable, chemical toilets.

Big Bend National Park
Big Bend National Park
Panther Junction, Texas 79834
(915) 477-2251
Mountain scenery contrasts with desert in this great bend of the Rio Grande. A variety of unusual geological features is also seen here.

The administration building is located 25 miles (40.23 km) off Highway 385, 75 miles (120.68 km) south of Marathon. The building and its restrooms are fully accessible; the first aid room is accessible from the rear of the building. Also accessible are restrooms at Rio Grande Village, Castolon and Chisos Basin.

At the Chisos Mountain Lodge in Chisos Basin, 10 miles (16.10 km) south of Panther Junction, the lobby, dining room and patio are at sidewalk level and fully accessible. Some guestrooms are also. Reservations should be made for these units by calling the Lodge at (915) 477-2291.

The Rio Grande Village Campground is accessible. The cavalry post at Castolon, ruins of old ranch homes, the deserted trading post at Hot Springs, as well as the Chihuahuan Desert, Santá Elena and Boquillas Canyons, desert badlands and the Chisos Mountains may be viewed from a car. Elevation along the main roads ranges from 1,800 to 5,800 feet (548.28 to 1,766.68 m). All features except the Chisos Mountains may be viewed without exceeding 4,000 feet (1,218.40 m).

At the park entrance on Highway 385 are the Persimmon Gap visual exhibit and an audiovisual slide program. A number of wayside exhibits have raised, big print or carved wood interpretive plaques. An outdoor fossilbone exhibit, about 7 miles (11.27 km) north of Panther Junction, is reached by a short, paved, slightly inclined, ascending trail. The audio message at this exhibit is powered by solar cells.

Big Thicket National Preserve
P.O. Box 7408
Beaumont, Texas 77706
This unique ecosystem, with inviting research possibilities, contains alligator, Texas red wolf, black bear, ocelot and 300 bird species, possibly including the near-extinct ivorybilled woodpecker.

Not yet open to the public, the park is still being developed and currently there are no facilities here.

Chamizal National Memorial
620 First City National Bank Building
El Paso, Texas 79901
(915) 543-7780
Visitor Center location: 800 South San Marcial
El Paso, Texas 79905
The peaceful settlement of a 99-year boundary dispute between the United States and Mexico is memorialized here. The Chamizal Treaty, ending the dispute, was signed in 1963. An amphitheater and 500-seat auditorium are used by theatrical groups from both nations.

A documentary film and a small permanent museum portray history from the International Boundary Survey (1849-57) through the present. Temporary exhibits, films, theater presentations and outdoor festivals in landscaped settings stress the cultural aspects of the two nations. Annual festivals include the Border Folk Festival in the first weekend in October, the El Paso-Chamizal Fiesta of the Arts, the week of July 4, and Spanish Siglo de Ora (Golden Age) Drama Festival in March.

The theater is 400-feet (121.84 m) away from the parking lot. An electric car is available for persons who need transportation. Restrooms in the visitor center-theater complex are equipped for wheelchairs and the theater has one row of barrier-free seats.

Fort Davis National Historic Site
P.O. Box 1456
Fort Davis, Texas 79734
(915) 426-3225
A key post in the West Texas defensive system, the fort guarded emigrants on the San Antonio-El Paso road from 1854 to 1891. It is a "Living History" area.

The headquarters, visitor center and museum are together in a restored and remodeled building at the entrance of the fort. Ramps over parking area curbs and onto the visitor center porch make the area fully accessible. The parking lot is 75 yards (68.58 m) from the visitor center. Grounds around the fort are fairly level but not graded. The picnic area is a short distance from the visitor center. Visitors can drive and park in this area. An electric cart is available, free of charge, for persons who need transportation over distances more than 25-50 yards (23-46 m). Users must be accompanied by a person with a valid driver's license. Restrooms are 35 inches (88.90 cm) wide at entry, but the stall doors are 21 inches (53.34 cm).

Visitors come first into the museum for orientation, a slide program and exhibits. An audio-tape program is offered outside of the visitor center. "Living history" programs and guided tours of the restored and refurnished quarters, barracks, kitchens and other buildings are offered during the summer months.

The nearest food and lodging facilities are at "Indian Lodge" in the Davis Mountain State Park, 4 miles (6.44 km) west on State Highway 118. All facilities are accessible. The telephone for reservations is (915) 426-3254.

The average elevation is 5,000 feet (1,523.00 m).

Guadalupe Mountains National Park
3225 National Parks Highway
Carlsbad, New Mexico 88220
(915) 828-3385
Rising from the desert, this mountain mass contains portions of the world's most extensive and significant Permian limestone fossil reef around an ancient sea. Other features are a tremendous earth fault, lofty peaks, unusual fauna and flora, desert-alpine-hardwood plant forms in a variety of combinations, and a colorful record of the past.

The park information station is on U.S. 62-180, 55 miles southwest of

Carlsbad and 110 miles east of El Paso. Only limited, temporary facilities are available, and these are not readily accessible. Three steps lead up the porch of the temporary visitor center. The center has one restroom with a door width of 35 inches (88.90 cm). A fully accessible restroom is located at a roadside rest area 8 miles east of the visitor center on Highway 62-180.

Visitors can see portions of the reef escarpment, spectacular El Capitan, with its sheer 2,000 foot (308.0 m) cliff face, and Guadalupe Peak, highest point in Texas, as they travel U.S. Highway 62-180 through the southwestern portion of the park, between Carlsbad and El Paso. Also to be seen from a car are the remains of the Pinery Stage Station on the Butterfield Overland Mail Line's run from St. Louis to San Francisco. The remains are seen from a pullout, 1 mile (1.61 km) west of the park information station. One can also see the historic ranch house and building at Frijole, ½ mile (.80 km) from the information station on a good gravel road.

A temporary drive-in campground with pit toilets is 1½ miles (2.41 km) west of the information station. Elevations along the roads range from 3,800 feet (1,157.48 m) west of the park to 5,700 feet (1,736.22 m) in the Guadalupe Pass area and 7,000 to 8,750 feet (2,297 to 2,870 m) in the park's high country. Food, lodging and medical facilities are available in Carlsbad and El Paso.

Lake Meredith National Recreation Area
P.O. Box 1438
Fritch, Texas 79036
(806) 857-3151

The area is a popular water activity site centered at manmade Lake Meredith on the Canadian River.

The headquarters building, located on Highway 136 in Fritch, is accessible. Its restroom is fully equipped for visitors in wheelchairs.

Information about facilities at the various recreation sites on the lake front may be obtained at the park headquarters.

Lyndon B. Johnson National Historic Site
P.O. Box 329, Johnson City, Texas 78636
(512) 868-7128

The site contains the birthplace, boyhood home and ranch of the 36th President, together with his grandparents' old ranch.

The Johnson City Unit includes the Boyhood Home and the adjacent visitor center. The home, located in the block of 9th Street and Avenue E, has steps in front and rear. The tour here is from front to back. Ramps are infeasible as the doors are narrow. The temporary visitor center is another older house in the same block, open only in the summer, and equally difficult of access. Plans for permanent and fully accessible visitor center and related facilities are under development. The temporary restroom facilities are in a separate building. The facilities are accessible but not fully equipped.

The Johnson Settlement is a "Living History" area. It is reached by horse or mule-drawn freight wagons and by a 1/2-mile (.80 km) footpath from the visitor center. Restrooms at the new Settlement exhibit center have been designed for full accessibility. Other historic structures in this area can be visited with assistance. The nature trail, five blocks from the Boyhood Home, is in the Settlement area and reached by hard-packed gravel.

LBJ Ranch Unit includes the Birthplace, Johnson Family Cemetery, Junction School, The Texas House, Showbarn and ranch lands. Private cars are not permitted on the ranch lands. Bus tours take visitors to all of the areas, starting and ending at the State Park visitor center at the crossroads of Ranch Road Number 1 and U.S. Highway 290. The State Park visitor center has fully accessible restrooms. Visitors leave the bus at two locations: the Birthplace and the Showbarn. A level gravel path, 375 feet (113. m) long, leads from the bus stop to the Birthplace, which is entered by narrow flights of four steps to the porch, in front, and three steps at the rear entry. The Showbarn is entered at ground level. Work is being done to fit the double-wide mini-buses with ramps, provide loading lifts at all stops and remodel some of the present buses or acquire others to provide more space and greater accessibility for visitors with wheelchairs. A special pass is available to the privately owned vehicle transporting wheelchair-bound visitors to tour the birthplace, school and cemetery areas only. Advance arrangements must be made for group bus tours.

Information concerning food, lodging and medical facilities in Johnson City is available at either of the visitor centers.

Padre Island National Seashore
9405 South Padre Island Drive
Corpus Christi, Texas 78418
(512) 937-2621

This 80.5-mile (129.55-km) stretch of barrier island along the Gulf Coast is noted for its wide, sandy beaches, excellent fishing and abundant bird and marine life.

The new visitor center and headquarters in Corpus Christi are fully accessible. Maps, interpretive pamphlets and general information are available at the visitor center.

The concession area has a snack bar, showers, restrooms and a gift shop. A 400-foot (121.84-m) elevated walkway parallels Malaquite

Beach, 20 miles (32.20 km) south of Corpus Christi on Farm Road 22. All parts of the area are fully accessible except the view tower. The tower is reached by three winding ramps, separated by steep flights of steps. Restrooms have 48-inch (121.92 cm) entry doors, and stalls have 34-inch (86.36 cm) doors.

Paved walks lead to the beach from the concession area. The beach immediately facing the concession area is often solid enough to accommodate wheelchairs. Some nature walks are held on the beach, where excellent opportunities also exist for beachcombing, fishing and birdwatching. Campfire talks are given 20 feet (6.08 m) off the pavement at the campground, which is built on solid surface.

San Jose Mission National Historic Site

6539 San Jose Drive
San Antonio, Texas 78214

This mission is an outstanding example of the frontier missions that stretched across the Southwest in the 18th century.

The site was designated June 1, 1941. It is administered cooperatively by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, the Archdiocese of San Antonio, the National Park Service, the San Antonio Conservation Society and Bexar County. It is an Affiliated Area.

Arches National Park
c/o Canyonlands National Park
446 South Main Street
Moab, Utah 84532
(801) 259-7165

Extraordinary products of erosion in the form of giant arches, windows, pinnacles and balanced rocks change color here constantly in the sunlight.

The visitor center, 5 miles (8.05 km) northwest of Moab on U.S. 163, is accessible by ramp. Restrooms are designed to accommodate wheelchairs. Audiovisual programs are offered in the visitor center and the nearby Devils Garden campfire programs include interpretive talks.

Numerous formations may be enjoyed from the 21 miles (33.80 km) of paved roads. A number of overlooks are accessible, including Park Avenue, which has a short surfaced trail; LaSal Mountains viewpoint, where a short trail leads to Courthouse Towers overlook; and the Windows Section where most of the arches can be seen from the paved road. Such features as Panorama viewpoint, Balanced Rock and Wolfe Cabin may be seen from the road.

The average elevation of the main features is 5,000 feet (1,523.0 m). Delicate Arch is reached by a difficult 1 1/2 mile (2.01 km) trail with a rise of 500 feet (152.30 m). The route through the Fiery Furnace area, a 2-mile (3.22 km) walk, is over rough terrain.

Food, lodging and medical services are available in Moab.

Bryce Canyon National Park
Bryce Canyon, Utah 84717
(801) 834-5322

In horseshoe-shaped amphitheaters along the edge of the Paunsaugunt Plateau in southern Utah, stand innumerable highly colored and grotesque pinnacles, walls and spires, perhaps the most colorful and unusual erosional forms in the world.

The visitor center is 26 miles (41.86 km) southeast of Panguitch via Utah 64 and 12. The four steps to the entry have a slow-incline ramp with handrails. The restroom doors are 34 inches (86.36 cm) wide, the stall doors 24 inches (60.96 cm) wide. Plans are underway to modify the restrooms. Parking area curbs at the visitor center and Sunset Point have ramps. All of the overlooks are fully accessible. At the visitor center and auditorium, all audiovisual and other interpretive programs and exhibits are fully accessible.

Elevations range from 8,000 to 9,000 feet (2,436.80 to 2,741.40 m). Camper services, food and lodging are available at the concessioner-operated Bryce Lodge, which is open from May to October. For reservations and information as to accessibility of lodgings, call (801) 834-5361. Information about other fully accessible lodgings near the park may be obtained from park personnel at the visitor center. A full range of medical services, food and lodgings is available at Panguitch.

Canyonlands National Park
446 South Main
Moab, Utah 84532
(801) 259-7165
In this geological wonderland, rocks, spires, and mesas rise more than 7,800 feet (2,377.44 m). Here, too, are extensive petroglyphs left by Indians about 1,000 years ago.

The headquarters building in Moab is fully accessible with restrooms designed to accommodate wheelchairs. However, no park facilities are available. Information trailers serve as visitor centers in both the Island and Needles Districts. Campgrounds in both districts have pit toilets and picnic tables. All trails have steep grades. Squaw Flat area in the Needles District and The Neck, Grand View Point and Green River Overlook, in Island District are all accessible by car.

Food, lodging and medical services nearest to Island District are available in Moab, 35 miles (56.35 km) north. Food, lodging and medical services nearest to Needles District are available in Monticello on U.S. 163 about 50 miles (80.5 km) east. Elevations range from 5,000 feet (1,523.00 m) in the Needles District to 6,000 feet (1,827.60 m) in the Island District.

Capitol Reef National Park
Torrey, Utah 84775
(801) 425-3871
Narrow high-walled gorges cut through a 60-mile (96.6 km) uplift of sandstone cliffs with highly colored sedimentary formations. Dome-shaped white-cap rock along the Fremont River accounts for the name.

The visitor center and two interpretive shelters at Capitol Gorge are accessible by wheelchair, as are the restrooms and drinking fountains at the visitor center. There are two scenic drives with wayside exhibits. Special conducted tours are available to visitors on a group basis, and uniformed personnel are available to assist and give informal interpretive talks at all times.

The visitor center is 12 miles (19.32 km) east of Torrey on Utah Highway 24. Operation of Capitol Reef Lodge, 1 mile (1.61 km) south of the visitor center, at the end of the self-guiding scenic drive, is tentative in 1978. Food and lodging are available in nearby communities. The nearest full range of medical services is at Richfield, 72 miles (115.92 km) west of the visitor center on U.S. 89.

Elevation along the roads ranges from 5,200 to 6,200 feet, with the western approach over 8,000 feet. The average elevation from which main features can be viewed is 5,400 feet (1,645.92 m). All trails except Capitol Gorge, Grand Wash and Fremont Canyon are very steep and rocky.

Cedar Breaks National Monument
P.O. Box 749
Cedar City, Utah 84720
(801) 586-9451

A huge natural amphitheater has eroded into the variegated Pink Cliffs (Wasatch Formation), which are 2,000 feet (609.6 m) thick at this point.

Park headquarters is in Cedar City at 82 North 100 East. Visitors will also find food, lodging and medical services in Cedar City. The visitor center in the monument is 23 miles (41.86 km) northeast of Cedar City, 18 miles (28.98 km) east on Utah 14, and north on Utah 143 5 miles (8.05 km).

The visitor center is an old Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) building with three steps at the entry and narrow doors, making access difficult. Restrooms in the center have 24-inch (60.96 cm) wide entry doors and stall doors are 42-inches (106.68 cm) wide. Entry doors and stall doors in the campground comfort stations, respectively, are 29-inches (73.66 cm) and 21-inches (53.34 cm) wide.

The Rim Drive overlooks are all accessible. The descriptive pamphlet available at the headquarters in Cedar City details the features to be seen on the Rim Drive. The one self-guiding trail is rocky and steep. Naturalist talks are presented in the visitor center.

The area is open mid-May/June through mid-September/October, as weather conditions permit. Wildflowers are at their peak from July through mid-August, fall colors at their brightest from September through October. The elevation of the monument is above 10,300 feet (3,137.38 m).

Dinosaur National Monument
(See Colorado)

Golden Spike National Historic Site
P.O. Box 394
Brigham City, Utah 84302
(801) 471-2209

Completion of the first transcontinental railroad in the United States was celebrated here where the Central Pacific and Union Pacific Railroads met in 1869.

The site is located 35 miles (56.35 km) west of Brigham City on U.S. 83. The visitor center, level with the sidewalk, is accessible from the parking lot 35 feet (10.66 m) distant and has double doors which remain open long enough to permit passage of wheelchairs. The restrooms have entry doors of 31 inches (78.74 cm) width; stalls are equipped with handrails and have doors 26 inches (66.04 cm) wide.

Some exhibits are in open cases or on open stands inviting tactile examination by visitors with visual handicaps. From the visitor center, a

150-foot (45.69 m) trail, level and paved, leads to the "last spike" site where vintage steam locomotives stand head to head. The East and West Grades tour is self-guiding by car. Living history programs are scheduled throughout the summer.

The site is open only in the daytime throughout the year. The elevation of the site is 5,000 feet (1,523.00 m). The nearest food, lodging and medical services are at Tremonton 25 miles (40.25 km) northeast of the site on U.S. 83 and 84, or at Brigham City.

Glen Canyon National Recreation Area Ariz.-Utah
P.O. Box 1507
Page, Arizona 86040
(602) 645-2471

Lake Powell, formed by the Colorado River, stretches for 186 miles (299.46 km) behind one of the highest dams in the world. The area is in Arizona and Utah.

Park headquarters is located at 337 North Navajo Drive in Page, Ariz. on U.S. 89. The visitor center is at the damsite, about 1 mile (1.61 km) from Page on U.S. 89. One restroom in the visitor center is accessible to visitors in wheelchairs. The entry door width is 32 inches (81.28 cm) giving access to the room which is equipped with grab bars and serves as restroom for both men and women. Information concerning accessible restrooms in this and all other units of the Recreation Area should be sought at the visitor center or at the District Ranger Station.

There are level walks around the area and ramps over small barriers to entry of both the visitor center and the Wahweap motel-restaurant, as well as to picnic areas, campgrounds and the boat tour office. Access to the boats is by a steep ramp and the boats themselves present many difficulties to visitors in wheelchairs, such as steps, narrow passages and doors.

The Glen Canyon Dam parking area, 50 feet (15.23 m) from the visitor center, gives access by ramp to a shallow terrace. Exhibits, interpretive programs, and audiovisual programs are provided in the visitor center. A self-guiding tour of the dam may be taken by elevator.

The Wahweap Lodge on the waterfront has accessible guest rooms, but reservations should be made well in advance of the trip by writing or calling the Lodge, care of the park, (602) 645-2433. The nearest full range of medical facilities is in Page. Other accessible lodgings can be found in Page.

Elevations of the various overlooks and other units are: 4,060 feet (1,236.68 m) at Wahweap, 3,150 feet (959.49 m) at Lees Ferry, and 4,118 feet (1,254.34 m) at Halls and Bullfrog Crossings.

Hovenweep National Monument
(See Colorado)

Natural Bridges National Monument
c/o Canyonlands National Park
446 South Main
Moab, Utah 84532
(801) JL 7-1190 Mobile
Three natural bridges, carved out of sandstone, are protected here. The highest is 220 feet (67.01 m) above the streambed, with a span of 268 feet (81.63 m).

A visitor center is located 120 miles (193.2 km) south of Moab on U.S. 163 and State Highway 95 from Blanding. The road is paved. The center with exhibits and audiovisual programs is fully accessible and restrooms are designed to accommodate wheelchairs. A relief map at the center may be touched by visitors with visual impairment. Campfire programs are scheduled in the summer.

The 8-mile (12.87 km), one-way loop road following the canyon rims to the various natural bridge overlooks is fully accessible by automobile. Concrete scenic walks or foot trails, 100 to 200 yards (91.44 to 182.88 m) long and at least 5 feet (1.524 cm) wide, lead to the fenced observation platforms where visitors may obtain good views of the bridges. Assistance may be needed on some of the steeper foot trails.

The average elevation of the monument is 6,500 feet (1,981.2 m). Food, accessible lodgings and medical services are available in Blanding, 40 miles (64.4 km) east on Utah 95.

Rainbow Bridge National Monument
c/o Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
P.O. Box 1507
Page, Arizona 86040
(602) 645-2471
Rainbow Bridge is the greatest of the world's natural bridges, a symmetrical arch of salmon-pink sandstone, rising 309 feet above Bridge Creek.

There are no facilities at the monument. The site is reached by a 55-mile (88.55 km) boat ride from Wahweap or Halls Crossing, followed by a 1-mile (1.61 km) hike over rough terrain from the nearest landing on Lake Powell.

Timpanogos Cave National Monument
Route 2, Box 200
American Fork, Utah 84003
(801) 756-4497
This colorful limestone cavern on the side of Mount Timpanogos is noted for helictites—water-created formations that grow in all directions and shapes, regardless of the pull of gravity.

The monument is located 7 miles (11.27 km) east of American Fork on State Road 80. The visitor center is accessible by ramp at the east end of the parking area, which leads to the sidewalk along the front of the center, with entry at ground level. The parking lot is 8 yards (7.32 m) from the center. The lobby, auditorium, exhibit room and restrooms are on the ground floor. Room floors are carpeted except in the restrooms where they are unwaxed tile. Restroom doors are 31 inches (78.74 cm) wide and stall doors are 24 1/2 inches (62.23 cm) wide. The curio shop, food service and patio are also accessible by ramp over a 4-inch (10.16 cm) step.

Graded, paved paths run throughout the picnic area. The trip to and through the cave is by a very strenuous and steep 1 1/2-mile (2.41 km) access trail, and numerous low-ceilinged areas are in the cave. The nature trail is a difficult one with tight switchbacks and very steep grades at both ends and without rope or handrail guide. The trail will be of interest to visitors with visual handicaps accompanied by sighted companions, using the printed guide or tape recorded message which are available at the visitor center. The guide emphasizes touching, smelling and listening.

Reservations are required for groups of more than 10 persons. The best time to visit is mid-May to mid-October. No mass transportation is available. Elevation of the visitor center is 5,665 feet (1,725.56 m), at the cave, 6,730 feet (2,049.95 m).

Some food and lodging facilities and adequate medical facilities are available in American Fork. More extensive facilities are in Pleasant Grove, about 10 miles (16.1 km) southeast of the monument on U.S. 89.

Zion National Park
Springdale, Utah 84767
(801) 772-3256
Colorful canyon and mesa scenery includes erosion and rockfault patterns that create phenomenal shapes and landscapes. Evidence of former volcanic activity is here, too.

The visitor center is one mile (1.61 km) from Springdale which is right on the boundary of the park on Utah 15. The visitor center is accessible from the nearby parking lot. It has a museum, information and sales counter, audiovisual and interpretive programs. Restroom entry doors are 32 inches (81.28 cm wide and the widest stall doors are 24 inches (60.96 cm).

The ground floor of Zion Lodge is accessible and has a soda fountain, gift shops, reservations desk, auditorium and adequate restrooms. The restaurant on the second floor is reached by a long flight of steps. The cabin/guest quarters have one or two narrow stone steps to the porch entry. Assistance is available and some may be provided with portable ramps. For reservations for lodgings presenting the least difficulty of access, call the Lodge at (801) 772-3213.

Of the many trails, the Gateway to the Narrows Trail is most accessible. It is a paved, relatively level trail, leading 1 mile (1.61 km) up the canyon from the end of Zion Canyon Scenic Drive. Summer programs include evening talks at the South and Watchman Campgrounds and a conducted walk along the Gateway to the Narrows Trail.

Elevation of the three paved roads ranges from 3,600 to 6,500 feet (1,096.56 to 1,979.90 m). The popular Zion Canyon Scenic Drive is below 4,400 feet (1,340.24 m). The back country is accessible only by strenuous hiking or riding.

The nearest fully accessible restaurants and lodging are at Springdale. The nearest clinic is at Hurricane, 25 miles west of Springdale on Utah 15.

Appalachian National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Virginia

Appalachian National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Appomattox Court House National Historical Park
P.O. Box 218
Appomattox, Virginia 24522
(804) 352-8987
The scene of the surrender of the Confederate Army of Virginia under Gen. Robert E. Lee to Union Gen. Ulysses S. Grant on April 9, 1865, is preserved at Appomattox. It is a "Living History" area.

A ramp over the parking area curb provides access to the gravel-on-asphalt path to the visitor center about 75 yards (68.58 m) away. Only the lower floor of the center—with a manned information desk, sales center and historic painting of Lee and Grant—is accessible. Accessible restrooms are located behind the Clover Hill Tavern. Visitors may take the walking tour of the town, but from two to nine steps at many of the historic structures make entry difficult. A wheelchair is available at the visitor center and uniformed staff are available to provide any needed assistance. Significant features outside the village can be seen by car.

Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial
c/o George Washington Memorial Parkway
Turkey Run Park
McLean, Virginia 22101
(703) 557-8991
Telephone at the site: (703) 557-3154 (9:30 to 4:30 October through March, 9:30 to 6:00 April through September)
The antebellum home of the Custis and Lee families, located in Arlington National Cemetery, overlooks the Potomac River and Washington, D.C. This is a "Living History" area.

A special permit may be obtained for handicapped visitors at the Arlington National Cemetery visitor center to travel by automobile through the grounds of the cemetery to Arlington House. Passengers may get off in the circular drive in back of the home. The parking lot is near the old cemetery administration building. The walkway from that lot to Arlington House is steep, and approximately 1/8 mile (0.201 km) long.

Entry to the house is through the conservatory over one step at the door and four more steps into the main floor of the house. Advance arrangement must be made for assistance over the steps, by calling the site telephone number. The second floor is reached by a long flight of steep, narrow stairs. The restroom stalls in an outside building are of marble and 23 inches (58.42 cm) wide. Accessible and equipped restrooms are available at the Arlington National Cemetery visitor center.

The museum (with exhibits) is fully accessible at ground level. Interpretive talks and tours are offered in the house. Special tours, including the handling of artifacts, can be arranged for visitors with visual impairment. Appointments can also be arranged for sign language tours.

Assateague Island National Seashore
(See Maryland)

Blue Ridge Parkway
(See North Carolina)

Booker T. Washington National Monument
Route 1, Box 195
Hardy, Virginia 24101
(703) 721-2094 (Rocky Mount, Virginia)
This site was the birthplace and childhood home of the famous black leader and educator. It is a "Living Historical Farm" area.

The visitor center is 150 feet (45.69 m) from the parking lot. Visitor center doors open to a 6-foot (1.83 m) width. Restroom doors are 30 inches (76.20 cm) wide, booth doors, 24 inches (60.9[illegible]m). Visitor center steps to the self-guiding trail have handrails. The picnic area is also accessible. Audiovisual programs and interpretive talks are offered in the visitor center. Conducted tours are given on request. Visually handicapped persons may touch artifacts, tools and farm animals.

Colonial National Historical Park
P.O. Box 210
Yorktown, Virginia 23690
(804) 887-2241
This park encompasses most of the Jamestown Island site of the first permanent English settlement in America; Yorktown, scene of the culminating battle of the American Revolution, 1781; the 23-mile (37.01 km) parkway connecting these and other colonial sites with Williamsburg; and Cape Henry Memorial, marking approximate site of the first landing of the Jamestown colonists in 1607. It is a "Living History" area.

Driving tours at Jamestown and Yorktown make much of the area fully accessible to all visitors. Guided tours at both locations are also accessible. There are wayside exhibits and audio-stations throughout the park. Park staff at the Jamestown entrance station or the information desk at Yorktown visitor center will provide assistance. Conducted tours for special groups can be arranged in advance.

The visitor centers at Jamestown and Yorktown are fully accessible. The restrooms are equipped with doors, into both restrooms and stalls, 36 inches (91.44 cm) wide. Both visitor centers have museums and audiovisual programs.

An additional attraction is the panoramic view of the fields and river from the Yorktown visitor center rooftop which can be reached by two flights of steps, one inside the building and the second outside. The orientation map on the lower level provides a good impression of the rooftop view.

Cumberland Gap National Historical Park
(See Kentucky)

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park
P.O. Box 679
Fredericksburg, Virginia 22401
(703) 373-4461

Portions of the major Civil War battlefields of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, The Wilderness, and Spotsylvania Court House, plus Old Salem Church, Stonewall Jackson Shrine and Chatham Manor are preserved here. It is a "Living History" area.

The ground-level Chancellorsville Visitor Center containing the museum is easily accessible as are the restrooms. Designated spaces in the parking lot are nearest to the visitor center and the curbing has a ramp to the sidewalk approach to the center.

The entry to Fredericksburg Visitor Center, an old Civilian Conservation Corps visitor center built in the 1930's, has five stone steps to a small porch, approximately 9 inches (22.86 cm) high and a high step into the building from the porch. The restrooms are on the lower level, down two flights of steps, divided by a narrow landing. There is one other accessible stall in the old maintenance building behind the visitor center. Uniformed personnel are available to assist as needed.

Self-guiding battlefield tours and wayside exhibits can be seen by car. The long, uphill walk to the exhibit shelter on Lee's Hill, Fredericksburg Battlefield, is a series of steep switchbacks with one resting, benched area.

George Washington Birthplace National Monument
Washington's Birthplace, Virginia 22575
(804) 224-0196
As birthplace of the first U.S. President, the park includes a memorial house and gardens, and the tombs of Washington's father, grandfather and great-grandfather. It is a "Living Historical Farm" area.

The birthplace is 38 miles (61.15 km) east of Fredericksburg on Route 204, off Route 3. The newly constructed visitor center is fully accessible.

The grounds and farm area are accessible by wheelchair, the graveyard and Potomac River by car. There are three entrance steps to the two-story memorial mansion. The flight of steps to the second floor is steep and narrow.

George Washington Memorial Parkway Va.-Md.
Turkey Run Park
McLean, Virginia 22101
(703) 557-8991
This landscaped riverfront parkway links many landmarks in the life of George Washington. It connects Mount Vernon and Great Falls on the Virginia side of the Potomac and Great Falls with Chain Bridge on the Maryland side. The parkway includes natural, historical and recreational areas.

The areas and facilities under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service and the management of the Parkway are treated individually in the Virginia section of this book.

Other than the parkway itself in Maryland, Great Falls Tavern, an area until 1974 managed by George Washington Memorial Parkway, is now under the management of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park and is included in the description of that park and its facilities.

Great Falls Park
9200 Old Dominion Drive
Great Falls, Virginia 22066
(703) 759-2915
This 800-acre (324 ha) park provides a fine view of the Great Falls of the Potomac from the Virginia side of the river.

The park is located about 15 miles (24 km) from Washington, D.C., one mile (1.61 km) off Va. 193. The visitor center is fully accessible with restrooms redesigned to accommodate visitors in wheelchairs. The parking lot has designated spaces and a curb ramp. Throughout the park, picnic tables have been cut to accommodate wheelchairs. Drinking fountains are at the proper height.

The visitor center offers audiovisual programs, exhibits and films and guided nature walks are given through the park. A new trail leading to the falls overlook is fully accessible. The park also has a snackbar, hiking trails and permits fishing. Swimming and boating, however, are prohibited.

Jamestown National Historic Site
c/o Colonial National Historical Park
P.O. Box 210
Yorktown, Virginia 23690
(804) 887-2241
Part of the site of the first permanent English settlement in North America (1607) is on the upper end of Jamestown Island, scene of the first representative legislative government on this continent, July 30, 1619.

The site was designated December 18, 1940. It is owned and administered by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities. The remainder of the Jamestown site and island are part of Colonial National Historical Park. It is an Affiliated Area.

Manassas National Battlefield Park
P.O. Box 1830
Manassas, Virginia 22110
(703) 754-7107 or by tie-line from Washington, D.C. 591-3275
The park is the scene of the two Civil War battles of First and Second Manassas, known as Bull Run, on July 21, 1861, and August 28-30, 1862. Confederate Gen. Thomas J. Jackson acquired his nickname "Stonewall" at First Manassas. This is a "Living History" area.

Manassas is 26 miles (42 km) southwest of Washington, D.C. The visitor center/museum is on Va. 234 a mile (1.61 km) from the intersection of I-66 and Va. 234. The visitor center has a ramp for access from the barrier-free parking area. Restrooms, however, are down a double flight of stairs.

Various plans for remodeling the center to provide for accessible restrooms are being considered. The building reconstruction will begin in 1979. No accessible restrooms are in the park; picnic areas have ground-level privies. Information about the nearest accessible restrooms, restaurants and lodgings may be obtained at the Virginia Information Center on I-66 near the park entrance.

There are two self-guiding driving tours through the park and a self-guiding walking tour on Henry Hill, scene of heavy fighting. Assistance may be required on this tour as the slope to Henry Hill is moderately steep and the trail surface is grass. The first part of the walking tour to Stone Bridge is accessible by ramp from the parking lot. Beyond the bridge the tour runs for a mile (1.61 km) farther along Bull Run over a rugged and narrow trail.

On the park road – New York Avenue – in the area of the New York Monuments, markers have raised printing and murals. The grounds of Stone House are accessible from the parking area off the park road, but access to the Stone House is impeded by three high entrance steps. The picnic area is one mile (1.61 km) from the visitor center and accessible from the park road.

Petersburg National Battlefield
P.O. Box 549
Petersburg, Virginia 23803
(804) 732-3531

The Union launched the "Battle of the Crater" here, during a 10-month campaign, 1864-65, to seize Petersburg, the railroad center supplying Richmond and Gen. Robert E. Lee's army. It is a "Living History" area.

The visitor center is one-half mile (.80 m) east of the center of Petersburg on Route 36. The main floor of the ground-level museum in the visitor center is accessible by ramp. Access to the restrooms in the basement is by ramp from an exterior side entrance. Restroom doors are 28 inches (71.12 cm) wide and stall doors, 22 inches (55.88 cm). An audiovisual map program is frequently presented in the visitor center. A one-way 4 1/2-mile (7.242 km) self-guiding auto tour of the battlefield starts from the visitor center. Pushbutton audio-tapes describe the paintings, focal point of the eight wayside exhibits along the auto tour.

Prince William Forest Park
P.O. Box 208
Triangle, Virginia 22172
(703) 221-7181

In this forested watershed of Quantico Creek, pines and hardwoods have replaced worn-out farmland.

Park headquarters is on the main park road 1 1/4 mile (2.415 km) from Va. 619, and about 32 miles (52.0 km) south of Washington, D.C. off I-95, near the Quantico Marine Base. The principal information center is at the nature center, three miles (4.83 km) farther into the park. The visitor center is fully accessible, the nearby parking area is paved, has designated spaces and a ramp over the curb. Fully accessible restrooms are available in the adjacent campground. The visitor center has printed informational materials and exhibits. Some of the artifacts, such as animal skulls and fool's gold (pyrite), can be handled.

Happyland – Cabin Camp 5, one of three types of camping areas in the park, is reserved for groups of 50 or more handicapped visitors during the summer. Happyland has fully accessible restrooms in a central location between dormitories, which are themselves accessible at ground level. The central dining area has a ramp for access through the side door.

Turkey Run tent camping area is reserved for groups of 10 or more visitors. This campground has accessible restrooms with entry ramps. The Oak Ridge campground, with accessible restrooms, is available for individual campers. Camping arrangements for Happyland and Turkey Run must be made in advance. Oak Ridge is on a first-come first-served basis.

Some trails are negotiable without a problem, others, such as those leading down to the creek, are steep, and assistance may be needed. Visitors should check at the nature center for maps and other information about accessible trails.

Richmond National Battlefield Park
3215 East Broad Street
Richmond, Virginia 23223
(804) 226-1981

This park commemorates several battles to capture Richmond, the Confederate capital, during the Civil War. It is a "Living History" area.

The park, extending over an area of more than 800 acres (323.7 ha), offers self-guided auto-tours of 10 separate areas. The Fort Harrison Visitor Center, the Watt House and Garthright House grounds and interpretive exhibits at Cold Harbor and at Malvern Hill are all accessible. Restrooms at Cold Harbor and Fort Harrison visitor centers are accessible. The restroom at Chimborazo is not. Self-guiding paths at Fort Harrison are level and easily traversed by wheelchairs. The parking turnouts provide views of Beaver Dam Creek, Forts Johnson, Gregg, Hoke and Gilmer.

Shenandoah National Park
Route 4, Box 292
Luray, Virginia 22835
(703) 999-2242

Skyline Drive winds for 105 miles (169.05 km) along the crest of this outstanding portion of the Blue Ridge Mountains, through hardwood forests and a wealth of wildflowers and wildlife.

Dickey Ridge and Big Meadows visitor centers, all restaurants, amphitheaters and some lodging units are accessible. The park is open all year. Visitors in wheelchairs are advised to make reservations for the accessible lodging units. All visitor parking lots provide curb ramps. Restrooms at Matthews Arm, Big Meadows and Loft Mountain campgrounds are fully accessible for visitors in wheelchairs. Other restroom doors range up to 29 inches (73.66 cm).

Exhibits and audiovisual programs are offered in each of the visitor centers. Skyline Drive has 75 parking overlooks, 40 of which have interpretive signs readable from a car. All of the overlook parking areas are fully accessible.

Turkey Run Farm
McLean, Virginia 22101
(703) 557-1356
The day-to-day operations of a colonial farm of the 18th century are re-enacted in a pleasant, wooded setting here. This is a "Living History" area.

The farm is off Capital Beltway at exit 13, on Va. 193 east 1 mile (1.61 km), left into the farm. An alternative approach is from George Washington Memorial Parkway to Va. 123, right fork onto Va. 193, right into the farm.

The path to the cabin from the parking lot will present difficulties for some visitors. Visitors in wheelchairs should phone ahead for directions by an alternate and shorter pathway through the woods. The cabin is entered at ground level. A portable restroom, inaccessible to visitors in wheelchairs, is in the parking area.

The park offers an Environmental Living Program which includes classroom study and an overnight experience of colonial life in its many aspects at the Environmental Living Center. The park also offers a Sensory Program using a basket full of farm products which can be seen, smelled, and touched.

U.S. Marine Corps War Memorial and Netherlands Carillon
c/o George Washington Memorial Parkway
Turkey Run Park
McLean, Virginia 22101
(703) 557-8991
The memorial, also known as the Iwo Jima Memorial, is dedicated to all Marines who have died for their country. The 49-bell Netherlands Carillon, located nearby, is a symbol of the gratitude of the Dutch people to the United States for aid given them during and after World War II.

The memorial and carillon are located in Arlington, Va., off U.S. 50. The walks, memorials and lawn are fully accessible from the parking area.

During the summer, evening Color Ceremonies, featuring the U.S. Marine Drum and Bugle Corps and the Silent Drill team, are held at the Marine Memorial.

Wolf Trap Farm Park for the Performing Arts
1551 Trap Road
Vienna, Virginia 22180
(703) 938-3810

At this first national park for the performing arts, the Filene Center can accommodate an audience of 6,500, including 3,000 on the sloping lawn in a setting of rolling hills and woods. The stagehouse is 10 stories high and the stage 100 feet (30.48 m) wide by 64 feet (19.456 m) deep.

The summer theater season offers opera, ballet, jazz, pop, symphony, musical theater and modern and folk dance. For ticket information call 938-3800. Special children's programs, four performances daily, are provided during the summer. The programs are free but reservations must be made. Information and reservation calls for the children's programs should be made between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. weekdays to 938-3810, ext 257. Any expected assistance should be requested then.

The parking area has designated spaces for visitors in wheelchairs and curb cuts and an access ramp at the unloading zone. Park personnel provide assistance to the seating areas but arrangements should be made in advance. Parking passes also should be obtained by calling visitor services in advance.

The park has eight wheelchairs for loan. Five electric vehicles are available for special assistance from the parking lot to the seating area. Restrooms are fully accessible and equipped. Dinner is available from 2 1/2 hours to half an hour before performances nightly, in the buffet tent. A portable ramp is available for access to the tent platform, a few inches above the grass. Refreshment stands are on either side of the entrance to the plaza.

Buck Island Reef National Monument
c/o Christiansted National Historic Site
P.O. Box 160
Christiansted, Saint Croix, Virgin Islands 00820
(809) 773-1460

Coral, grottoes, sea fans, gorgonias and tropical fishes—along an underwater trail—make this national monument one of the finest marine gardens in the Caribbean. The island is a rookery for frigate birds and pelicans and the habitat of green turtles.

Access is by private or charter boat, usually boarded at the Christiansted wharf, where vehicles can be parked approximately 5 feet (1.52 m) from the boats. At Buck Island, visitors must swim or take a small dinghy to reach the shore. The primitive trail on the island is considered a "hot" hike. The comfort stations are pit toilets.

The monument is a 5 1/2-mile (8.855 km) sail from Christiansted.

Christiansted National Historic Site
P.O. Box 160
Christiansted, Virgin Islands 00820
(809) 773-1460

Colonial development of the Virgin Islands is commemorated by 18th- and 19th-century structures in the capital of the former Danish West Indies on St. Croix Island. Discovered by Columbus in 1493, St. Croix was purchased by the United States in 1917.

The site includes approximately three city blocks on the Christiansted waterfront. Accessible buildings and areas within the Christiansted National Historic Site, and the routes to be taken to enter them, are as follows: Hamilton Jackson Park and the wharf are accessible from the wharf parking area. Scalehouse, from the wharf parking lot, using the north main door, the garden walkways at Government House, from King Street into the drive between the Bank of America and Government House (from the end of this drive there is easy access to the garden walkways), Steeple Building from Church Street via the garden and through large doors at the rear of the building, Fort Christiansvaern, drive into the stable area.

Steep flights of steps lead to the ballroom at Government House and to the library in the Old Danish Customs House. At Fort Christiansvaern six steps lead up to the sallyport, and the sidewalks are worn and uneven.

Excellent restrooms with entry and stall doors 4 feet (1.216 m) wide are in Scalehouse and the Old Danish Customs House. Accessible restaurants, lodging and a full range of medical services are available in Christiansted.

Virgin Islands National Park
P.O. Box 806
Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands 00801
(809) 775-2050 (St. Thomas headquarters)
(809) 776-6201 (Cruz Bay visitor center)

The park covers about three-fourths of St. John Island and includes quiet coves, blue-green waters and white sandy beaches fringed by lush green hills. Here, too, are early Carib Indian relics and the remains of Danish colonial sugar plantations.

The park headquarters and visitor center are in Red Hook at the National Park Service dock on St. Thomas Island. The single-use restroom has an entry door 35 inches (88.90 cm) wide. The ground-level visitor center is 30 feet (9.14 m) from the parking lot and 36 feet (10.97 m) from the boat dock. Visitors in wheelchairs are assisted on to the ferry for the 20-minute boat ride to St. John Island at the National Park Service dock, and can take a taxi for the 1/4 mile (0.4025 km) to the visitor center at Cruz Bay. The visitor center is accessible at ground level and single-use restrooms have entry doors 36 inches wide.

Those who wish to camp will find Cinnamon Bay Campground (5 miles [8.05 km] from Cruz Bay) easily accessible. Tents and cottages with all equipment furnished are for rent and paths lead to most campsites. Multiple-use restrooms have entry doors 32 inches (81.28 cm) wide. Reservations must be made far in advance (but no more than 1 year) with the concessioner, Cinnamon Bay Campground, St. John, V.I. 00830.

Picnic areas at Hawksnest, Trunk Bay and Lameshur Bay are accessible by car, or path or a combination of the two. The scenic overlooks are all reached by car. The Sugar Mill restaurant in Caneel Bay Plantation is open daily to all visitors without reservations. Non-resident visitors with handicaps may request permission and make reservations for the restaurant at Caneel Bay Plantation which is generally not open to visitors who are not lodgers. Reservations for accessible guest rooms should be made well in advance with Caneel Bay Plantation, Cruz Bay, St. John, V.I. 00830.

ED 152 061 ACCESS NATIONAL PARKS: A GUIDE FOR HANDICAPPED VISITORS.
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE (DEPT. OF INTERIOR), WASHINGTON, D.C.
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Coulee Dam National Recreation Area
P.O. Box 37
Coulee Dam, Washington 99116
(509) 633 1360

Formed by Grand Coulee Dam (part of the Columbia River Basin project of the Bureau of Reclamation, Dept. of the Interior), 150-mile (241.5 km) long Franklin D. Roosevelt Lake is the principal recreation feature here.

The lower water limits of Roosevelt Lake are at Grand Coulee Dam on the Columbia River and at Little Falls Dam on the Spokane River. The upper water limits are at Onion Creek and the town of Barstow on the Kettle River.

Information about the entire area is available at the National Recreation Area headquarters in Coulee Dam. The Federal building in which the headquarters is housed is accessible at ground level in the rear, and in the front, over a 6-inch (15.24 cm) step. The restrooms are single rooms with 32-inch (81.28 cm) wide entry doors.

Spring Canyon campground, 4 miles (6.44 km) from headquarters, has curb ramps at comfort stations and two restrooms with both entry and stall door widths of 36 inches (91.44 cm) and grab bars. The bathhouse at the beach area, 1/4 mile (4.25 km) from Spring Canyon campground, has designated areas in the parking lot, curb ramps and fully accessible restrooms. The campground at Keller Ferry, 25 miles (40.25 km) from headquarters, has fully accessible restrooms and no curbs. The Fort Spokane swim beach, 50 miles (80.5 km) from headquarters, has one fully accessible bathhouse. The Fort Spokane visitor center is a converted Army guardhouse with a wooden ramp over two entry steps and fully accessible restrooms. Information about the remaining less-developed areas may be obtained from park headquarters.

Audiovisual programs and interpretive talks are offered at all of the campgrounds. The drives along the shores of the lake and up the rivers offer views of a variety of scenic and cultural features.

Food and accessible lodgings are available at Coulee Dam, Fort Spokane and at Wilbur, on U.S. 2. Hospitals are in Grand Coulee, 5 miles (8.05 km) from Spring Canyon campground, Davenport, 25 miles (40.23 km) from Fort Spokane campground, and Colville, 10 miles (16.09 km) from Kettle Falls campground.

Fort Vancouver National Historic Site
East Evergreen Boulevard and East Reserve Road
Vancouver, Washington 98661
(206) 696-4041

As the western headquarters of the Hudson's Bay Company 1825-49, the fort was the hub of trading activities and seat of political and military authority for the Pacific Northwest. It was a United States military reservation, 1849-1949. This is a "Living History" area.

The visitor center is in the same park headquarters building at the Vancouver address and the fort is a short distance away. A portable ramp is available for use over the three steps leading to the visitor center. The new comfort station, one of the reconstructed buildings in the fort, is designed for full accessibility of visitors in wheelchairs and has accessible drinking fountains. The fort area is level; pathways are of grass.

A Living History program, conducted trips for groups, and exhibits are available in the fort. Artifacts, furs and reproductions are available in both visitor center and the fort and may be handled.

Restaurants, lodging and medical services are available in Vancouver.

Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park
(See Alaska)

Mount Rainier National Park
Administrative Office: Tahoma Woods, Star Route
Ashford, Washington 98304
(206) 569-2211

This greatest single-peak glacial system in the United States, 14,410 feet (4,389.29 m) high, radiates from the summit and slopes of an ancient volcano, with dense forests and subalpine flowered meadows below. It covers 30 square miles (77.71 sq. km).

The Longmire visitor center is 61 miles (98.21 km) southeast of Tacoma on State Route 7 to Elby, thence by State Route 706 to Longmire. Restrooms at the Longmire visitor center are adequate and the center is fully accessible. Paradise and Ohanapecosh visitor centers are fully accessible and the restrooms are designed to accommodate visitors in wheelchairs.

Many features may be viewed by car. The overlooks have easel-type interpretive signs, most of which can be read from the car. Evening programs are given daily from July 1 through Labor Day at the visitor centers. All visitor centers have relief models of Mount Rainier which may be touched and felt.

A few fully accessible guest rooms are available at Paradise Inn on the first floor, open from mid-June to Labor Day. Reservations for these rooms should be made by contacting Mount Rainier National Park Hospitality Service, 4820 South Washington Street, Tacoma, 98409, telephone (206) 475-6260. The nearest full range of restaurants, lodgings and medical services outside the park will be found in Tacoma. Elevation of the roads ranges from 2,000 to 6,400 feet (609.20 to 1,949.44 m).

North Cascades National Park and Lake Chelan and Ross Lake National Recreation Areas

800 State Street
Sedro Woolley, Washington 98284

High jagged peaks intercept moisture-laden winds, producing glaciers, icefalls, waterfalls and other water phenomena in this wild alpine region where lush forests and meadows, plant and animal communities thrive in the valleys.

Park headquarters, in Sedro Woolley, manages both the park and the recreation areas. The information center in Concrete, 23 miles east of Sedro Woolley on State Highway 20, is a joint operation of the National Park Service and the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture. The office, off State 20 in the center of Concrete, has fully accessible restrooms and exhibits, plus publications and general information.

Route 20, which traverses the Ross Lake recreation area for about 25 miles (40.25 km), has many wayside exhibits. At Colonial Creek campground, evening campfire programs are given in the amphitheater. The campground has fully accessible restrooms and the amphitheater can be reached by hard-packed gravel paths. Conducted walks around the area are also available, but the self-guiding nature trail is a difficult wilderness type trail.

The Lake Chelan recreation area is accessible only by hiking or a 55-mile (88.55 km) boat trip from Chelan. Service is provided by Lake Chelan Boat Service and Skagit Tours of Seattle City Light. The boats are difficult of access; restrooms, doorways and companionways are inadequate to accommodate visitors in wheelchairs.

Food, accessible lodging and a full range of medical services are available in Sedro Woolley.

Olympic National Park

600 East Park Avenue
Port Angeles, Washington 98362
(206) 452-9715

This mountain wilderness contains the finest remnant of Pacific Northwest rain forest (the only temperate zone rain forest in North America), active glaciers, rare Roosevelt elk and 50 miles (80.5 km) of wild, scenic ocean shore.

The main visitor center for the north and east sections, near park headquarters, is located at 2800 Hurricane Ridge Road, Port Angeles. The Port Angeles visitor center and the Hoh Rain Forest visitor center, which serves the south and west entry areas, are open all year and are fully accessible. The restrooms at the Port Angeles visitor center have two entry doors, 31-3/4-inches (80.645 cm) wide and 29-1/2-inches (74.93 cm) wide, and the stall doors are 25-1/2-inches (64.77 cm) wide. Restroom entry doors at the Hoh Visitor center are 36-inches (91.44 cm) wide and stall doors are 35-inches (88.90 cm) wide. Plans are underway to modify the restrooms at the Port Angeles visitor center and to install equipment in the Hoh visitor center restrooms.

Among the many park features to be seen by car are mountain scenery from Hurricane Ridge and Obstruction Point; rain forest ecosystem on Hoh, Queets and Quinault roads; ocean views from Kalaloch campground and two other self-guiding overlooks near Kalaloch and from LaPush road. All overlooks have interpretive metal photo signs, some with relief maps. Guided walks by park naturalists are conducted on Hurricane Ridge. Gray Line Tours provides summer sightseeing tours to Hurricane Ridge, the rain forest and the Pacific Ocean. Illustrated programs are presented at the many campfire circles. All visitor centers have push-button audiovisual programs and relief maps which may be touched and felt.

A few fully accessible guest quarters are available in the park. Information about their location is available from park headquarters. A full range of medical services and alternative accessible lodging is in Port Angeles, north of the park, Aberdeen, to the south, and Forks to the west, all on U.S. 101. Elevations range from 5,200 feet (1,583.92 m) at Hurricane Ridge to 1,110 feet (335.06 m) on U.S. 101.

San Juan Island National Historical Park
P.O. Box 549, 228 Spring Street
Friday Harbor, Washington 98250
(809) 724-1974

The park commemorates the peaceful relations maintained by the United States, Great Britain and Canada since the 1872 boundary dispute here. English and United States military campsites are included. This is a "Living History" area.

The park is reached by small aircraft or by a 2-hour ride on Washington State ferries from Anacortes. Passengers must mount narrow stairs to the upper deck, where all passenger facilities are located, or remain, for the duration of the trip, on the automobile transport deck where there are no facilities. (Plans are being considered to remedy this situation.)

Food, lodging and medical services are available in Friday Harbor. Reservations should be made well in advance, as accessible facilities are few.

Visitors in wheelchairs, who have brought their own automobiles, may drive to the British and American campsites, which are about 11 miles (17.71 km) apart, and park near the restored buildings.

The barracks house the exhibits. Movies and interpretive talks are offered Friday and Saturday evenings. Outside of the buildings, living history programs are held during the day. The self-guiding trails and pathways present difficulties on account of occasional steep inclines.

Restrooms in both camps are adequate-sized privies, in the American Camp, 25 feet (7.6 m) from the exhibit shelter, and in the English Camp, 300 feet (91.2 m) from the barracks.

The park is open daily from sunrise to sunset from Memorial Day through Labor Day. For the balance of the year, the site is open weekdays only, sunrise to sunset.

Whitman Mission National Historic Site
Route 2
Walla Walla, Washington 99362
(509) 525-5500 Extension 465

Dr. and Mrs. Marcus Whitman ministered to the spiritual and physical needs of the Indians here until slain by a few of them in 1847. The Mission was a landmark on the Oregon Trail.

The visitor center is 8 miles (12.88 km) west of Walla Walla on U.S. 12. The parking lot has designated spaces near the visitor center, which is entered at ground level. Restroom entry doors are 30-1/2-inches (77.47 cm) wide and stall doors are 23 inches (58.42 cm) wide.

The self-guiding trail is level and easily negotiated except for the 500-foot (152.0 m) Shaft Hill (memorial) section, which can be bypassed. The trail to the mission and graveyard is level and easily traveled. Conducted trips on this trail can be arranged. The trails have push-button audiovisual interpretation. A few artifacts outside of the exhibit cases in the museum may be touched and felt. Audiovisual programs and interpretive talks are given at the visitor center. Living history programs are given in the visitor center, and outside, on weekends, in accessible areas.

Food, lodging and medical services are available in Walla Walla.

Appalachian National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park
(See Maryland)

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Md.-W. Va.
P.O. Box 65
Harpers Ferry, West Virginia 25425
(304) 535-6371

Because of its strategic location at the confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers in the Blue Ridge Mountains, the town of Harpers Ferry changed hands many times during the Civil War. John Brown's raid took place here in 1859. The site lies in Maryland and West Virginia. This is a "Living History" area.

For the visitor arriving from the East, the visitor center is less than 1 mile (1.61 km) off U.S. 340, after a right turn beyond the bridge over the Shenandoah River. Visitors in wheelchairs may park in the bus parking lot, where a paved path leads to an information kiosk on the same side of the street. Assistance will be needed over the 10-inch (25.4 cm) step at the entry of the visitor center across the street from the kiosk.

Assistance also will be needed over the one-step entry to each of the 11 open buildings in this historic area. The other buildings, undergoing restoration and now closed to the public, may be seen from the street. An orientation audiovisual program is offered in the center. There are no adequate or accessible restrooms in the park for visitors in wheelchairs.

Most of the overlooks are on steep trails and difficult of access, but some, including Bolivar Heights, are accessible by car.

The National Park Service has administrative offices at the Harpers Ferry Center (Interpretive Design Center) and the Mather Training Center – not a part of the park and not open for visitation by the public. However, the restrooms in the Harpers Ferry Center are fully accessible and equipped and may be used by visitors in wheelchairs during weekday business hours when the building is open.

Apostle Islands National Lakeshore
Route 1, Box 152
Bayfield, Wisconsin 54814
(715) 779-3397

Twenty picturesque wooded islands and an 11 mile (17.71 km) strip of adjacent Bayfield Peninsula along the south shore of Lake Superior comprise this northern park characterized by picturesque sand beaches, high clay banks and sandstone cliffs.

The primitive campsites and trails on the islands present difficulties because of deep sand, rocky terrain and steep banks. An excursion boat plies the islands from Bayfield and Little Sand Bay. Boarding the boat will present difficulties and require assistance for some visitors. For more information, visitors planning the trip should contact Apostle Islands Cruise Service, Box 45, Bayfield.

The park headquarters is temporarily lodged in an old converted summer home, 14 miles north of Bayfield at Little Sand Bay. Entry is by three steps and a 32-inch (81.28 cm) doorway and will require assistance. The restroom in the headquarters also is up three steps approximately 6 feet by 5 feet (1.824 m by 1.52 m) in size. The parking lot is 50 feet (15.23 m) from the headquarters connected by a concrete walkway. No other paths or trails in the area are paved. Park headquarters is open all year and provides information, maps and pamphlets.

During the summer months the visitor center and concession facilities, also at Little Sand Bay, are open. This building also is a converted store and residence presenting many of the same difficulties of access, except for a ramped entrance.

An information center in Bayfield, 1 Washington Avenue, off Highway 13, is reached by a graveled 80-foot (24.37 m) path leading from the parking lot.

Plans for fully accessible headquarters and visitor center are progressing. Visitors should check ahead for the timetable of the new development.

Ice Age National Scientific Reserve
Division of Tourism and Information, Wisconsin
Department of Natural Resources, Box 450
Madison, Wisconsin 53701
(608) 266-7616

This first national scientific reserve contains nationally significant features of continental glaciation. An Affiliated Area.

State parks in the area are open to the public.

St. Croix National Scenic River
Lower St. Croix National Scenic River
P.O. Box 708
St. Croix Falls, Wisconsin 54024 (715) 483-3287

These two areas include some 200 miles (321.86 km) of the upper reaches of the beautiful St. Croix River and its Namekagon tributary and 27 miles (43.20 km) of the Lower River, the first, an initial component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The 25-mile (40.25 km) portion between the Mississippi River and Stillwater (Minn.) is administered by the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin.

The park headquarters is at the corner of Massachusetts and Hamilton Streets in St. Croix Falls and is fully accessible as to parking, restrooms, water fountains and entry. Maps and interpretive pamphlets and all other needed information are available.

Restaurants, motels and medical facilities are available in St. Croix Falls.

Roads and landings to the river are easily traversed and picnic tables are located at most major landings and at county and state areas adjacent to the waterway. Some parking lots have been paved, others are graveled. Parking lots are 25 feet (7.62 m) or less from the contact stations. Contact stations are one-story structures with corridors 40 inches (1 m) wide. Restroom doors are 32 inches (81.28 cm) wide; all other doors are 36 inches (91.44 cm) wide.

Recreational opportunities are shore fishing, canoeing, motorboating among others. Canoeists on this somewhat tricky waterway should be able to swim. Motorboats are generally in the 20-foot (6.08 m) range, with narrow shallow steps.

Campgrounds with older facilities are in the developmental stage in the park area. When fully developed, the park campgrounds will be accessible in all respects.

Nearby State campgrounds may provide more accessible facilities. For information about these, and the facilities available in the portion administered by the two states, visitors should inquire at the State Departments of Natural Resources, St. Paul, Minnesota 55155, and Madison, Wisconsin 53702.

Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area
(See Montana)

Devils Tower National Monument
Devils Tower, Wyoming 82714
(307) 467-5370
This 865-foot (263.65 m) tower of columnar rock, the remains of a volcanic intrusion, is the Nation's first national monument.

The visitor center and the administration building are 28 miles (45.08 km) northwest of Sundance off U.S. 14. Visitors in wheelchairs may park parallel and next to the curb when getting out of their cars; park personnel will park the cars. Once the curb is negotiated, the visitor center and the administration building are accessible from the sidewalk. Visitor center restrooms are in the basement, but visitors in wheelchairs may use those in the administration building. The restroom entry doors are 30 inches (76.20 cm) wide and stall doors, 22 inches (55.88 cm).

Visitors may enjoy by car the prairie dog town, wayside exhibits on prairie dog ecology, picnicking and birdwatching. The Tower Trail is a paved but steep 1 1/2 mile (2.41 km). The trail around the base of the tower is steep and rocky. The site of evening campfire talks is accessible by paved trails from the picnic area and campground. Audiovisual programs and interpretive talks are offered at the visitor center. A small model of Devils Tower in the visitor center may be touched by visitors with visual impairment.

The average elevation of main features is 4,260 feet (1,297.60 m). The nearest food, lodging and medical facilities are in Sundance.

Fort Laramie National Historic Site
Fort Laramie, Wyoming 82212
(307) 837-2704
A fur-trade post once stood here, but the surviving buildings are those of a major military post that guarded covered-wagon trails to the West, 1834-90. This is a "Living History" area.

The site is 3 miles (4.83 km) southwest of the town of Fort Laramie. The visitor center museum, located in the Subsistence Storehouse, is accessible. Eight of the original structures are open to the public and of these, five can be entered by visitors in wheelchairs without assistance. The remainder have floors a few inches above ground level. As historic buildings these may not be equipped with ramps. Assistance may be required for some visitors. Stairways and steep segments of the self-guiding trail are provided with handrails. Special conducted tours and interpretive talks are given visitors with visual handicaps. On these tours, objects are described and visitors are permitted to handle them.

The nearest restaurants, lodging and medical services are in Guernsey, 13 miles (20.93 km) northwest of Fort Laramie or in Torrington, 20 miles (32.2 km) southeast of Fort Laramie, both of these on U.S. 26.

Fossil Butte National Monument
Kemmerer, Wyoming 83101
(307) 877-3450
The monument features some of the world's most numerous, rare, and well-preserved fish fossils, 40 to 65 million years old, as well as an abundance of summer wildflowers and wildlife in this now semiarid region.

The monument is still largely undeveloped with a trailer for visitor contact station. Access to the trailer is difficult because of soft gravel surrounding the structure. The comfort stations have chemical toilets.

A dirt road leads into the monument from U.S. 30, 12 miles (19.31 km) west of Kemmerer. It is passable by automobiles for about 4 miles (6.44 km). Pick-up trucks and four-wheel drive vehicles may continue on the same road for considerable distances beyond. Elevations vary from 7,000 to 8,000 feet (2,132.20 to 2,436.80 m).

The monument's headquarters is across Highway 189 from the Highway Department's Port of Entry, at the south end of Kemmerer. Access is at ground level and some restrooms are accessible. Entry door widths in both women's and men's restrooms are 28-1/2 inches (72.39 cm); stall door width in the women's restroom is 31 inches (78.74 cm), and in the men's restroom, is 25 inches (63.5 cm).

Fossils on display in park headquarters may be touched and handled by visitors with visual impairment. Other fossils on display in the visitor contact station may be handled in the same way.

Kemmerer has medical services and accommodations but it is a boom town, for a number of reasons, and reservations must be made well in advance of the visit. Visitors planning trips to the area should check with park headquarters for advice and information as to alternatives in less booming areas of the state or nearby states.

Grand Teton National Park
P.O. Box 67
Moose, Wyoming 83012
(307) 733-2880
The most impressive part of the Teton Range, this park's series of peaks was once a noted landmark of Indians and "Mountain Men." The park includes part of Jackson Hole, winter feeding ground of the country's largest elk herd.

Park headquarters and visitor center are at Moose, 13 miles north of Jackson on U.S. 26, 89, 187 and 287. The Moose visitor center and the Colter Bay visitor center are fully accessible by ramp from the parking areas.

Fully accessible restrooms are in Gros Ventre campground, Moose visitor center, Colter Bay visitor center and the Colter Bay campground. Evening programs are given at Lizard Creek campfire circle (accessible by paved walk); Colter Bay amphitheater (accessible by paved walk with curb ramp); and Signal Mountain amphitheater (accessible by paved trail).

The easily accessible Three Senses Nature Trail is available near the Colter Bay visitor center. Self-guiding leaflets and tape player guides are available from the visitor center to assist with interpretation of the natural features of the trail. The trail has guide ropes for visitors with visual impairment.

A plastic relief map of the park is sold at all three visitor centers. Many park features, including the valley floor, may be enjoyed by car, but interpretive signs and natural and historical features are restricted by curbing where visitors in wheelchairs will need assistance. Pamphlets, maps and many interpretive programs and aids and exhibits are available at the visitor centers.

The average elevation of main features of the park is 6,800 feet (2,071.28 m). A full range of medical services is available in Jackson. Reservations for accessible lodgings should be made with Grand Teton Lodge Company, Moran, Wyoming 83013, telephone (307) 543-2811. Alternative accommodations and restaurants will be found in Jackson.

Yellowstone National Park
Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming 82190
(307) 344-7381

This is the world's greatest geyser area, with Old Faithful and some 3,000 other geysers and hot springs. Here, too, are lakes, waterfalls, high mountains and the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone—all set apart in 1872 as the world's first national park. The park, the largest in the National Park System, covers more than 3,400 square miles (5,474 sq. km) in Wyoming, Montana and Idaho.

This magnificent park can be entered from many directions: from the north, U.S. 89; from the northeast, U.S. 212; from the east through Cody, U.S. 20, 14 and 16, merged; from the south, via the John D. Rockefeller Jr. Memorial Parkway, U.S. 89 and U.S. 26; from the west via West Yellowstone, U.S. 191 and 287.

All necessary facilities, restaurants, accessible lodging and medical services are within the park. Fully accessible restrooms will be found in each major center.

A few of the service centers and facilities to be noted as fully accessible are: Canyon Visitor Center, Old Faithful Visitor Center, Grant Visitor Center, Norris Museum, Bridge Bay multi-purpose building and Mammoth Hotel (with elevator). Also accessible are ground-floor rooms at the Lake Hotel and Old Faithful Inn, Canyon Village Coffee Shop, dining room and cafeteria, Canyon Village General Store lunch counter, Fishing Bridge Cafeteria, Fishing Bridge General Store fountain, Lake Hotel dining room and Old Faithful Inn Coffee Shop.

Most of the viewpoints, geysers and mud pots are accessible. Those not fully accessible without assistance have steps or steep grades or are distant from parking areas. The Upper Falls may be viewed from the easily accessible Uncle Tom overlook. At Grand View overlook, visitors in wheelchairs will need assistance up the moderately steep path to the viewpoint, but there are no steps. More than 30 accessible wayside interpretive exhibits are located along the park roads. Roadside radio transmitters provide short taped messages. Car radios should be tuned to 1606 wherever signs indicating message transmissions are seen along the road. The range is 1/2 mile (.805 km) from the transmission point.

All visitors will enjoy the famous Three Senses Nature Trail in the Firehole Lake thermal basin area, although visitors in wheelchairs will find easier going on the nearby boardwalk trail, in the Firehole Lake area. The Three Senses Nature trail is 1/8 mile (0.20 km) of uneven, hard-packed earth, with 16 labels in Braille mounted on posts which are linked by a cord for tracking from one label to the next. The printed text is also available for sighted visitors. The trail was selected because of the large variety of smells, sounds and textures of natural objects found along it.

Audiovisual programs are offered at the Old Faithful, Grant and Canyon Visitor Centers and campfire programs at Fishing Bridge, Canyon, Madison Junction, Mammoth, Bridge Bay and Tower Fall amphitheaters.

Accessible lodgings should be reserved with Yellowstone Park Company, Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming 82190, telephone (307) 344-7321.

Elevations along the main park roads range from 6,000 to 8,000 feet (1,827.60 to 2,436.80 m). The average elevation of main features is 7,000 feet (2,132.20 m). There is a medical clinic at Mammoth Hot Springs, a dispensary at Old Faithful and a hospital at Lake.

Regional Maps

Abbreviations

NP	National Park
NS	National Seashore
NL	National Lakeshore
NM	National Monument
NHS	National Historic Site
NHP	National Historical Park
NMP	National Military Park
N MEM	National Memorial
N MEM P	National Memorial Park
NB	National Battlefield
NBS	National Battlefield Site
NBP	National Battlefield Park
NSR	National Scenic River or Riverways
NR	National River
NRA	National Recreation Area

North Atlantic Regional Office
National Park Service
15 State Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02109
(617) 223-3793

Mid-Atlantic Regional Office
National Park Service
143 South Third Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106
(215) 597-7054

National Capital Regional Office
National Park Service
1100 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington, DC 20242
(202) 426-6700

Southeast Regional Office
National Park Service
1895 Phoenix Blvd.
Atlanta, Georgia 30349
(404) 996-2520

Midwest Regional Office
National Park Service
1709 Jackson Street
Omaha, Nebraska 68102
(402) 221-3472

Rocky Mountain Regional Office
National Park Service
655 Parfet Street
P.O. Box 25287
Denver, Colorado 80225
(303) 234-3095

Southwest Regional Office
National Park Service
P.O. Box 728
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501
(505) 988-6375

Western Regional Office
National Park Service
450 Golden Gate Avenue
Box 36063
San Francisco, California 94102
(415) 556-5186

Pacific Northwest Regional Office
National Park Service
601 Fourth and Pike Building
Seattle, Washington 98101
(206) 442-4830

Your Comments Are Welcome...

Facilities, services and interpretive programs are in a continual process of modification and improvement throughout the National Park System. Your comments on how well your needs have been met, and your suggestions for improvement of this handbook and of facilities, services and programs, will be welcome, and of great assistance to us.

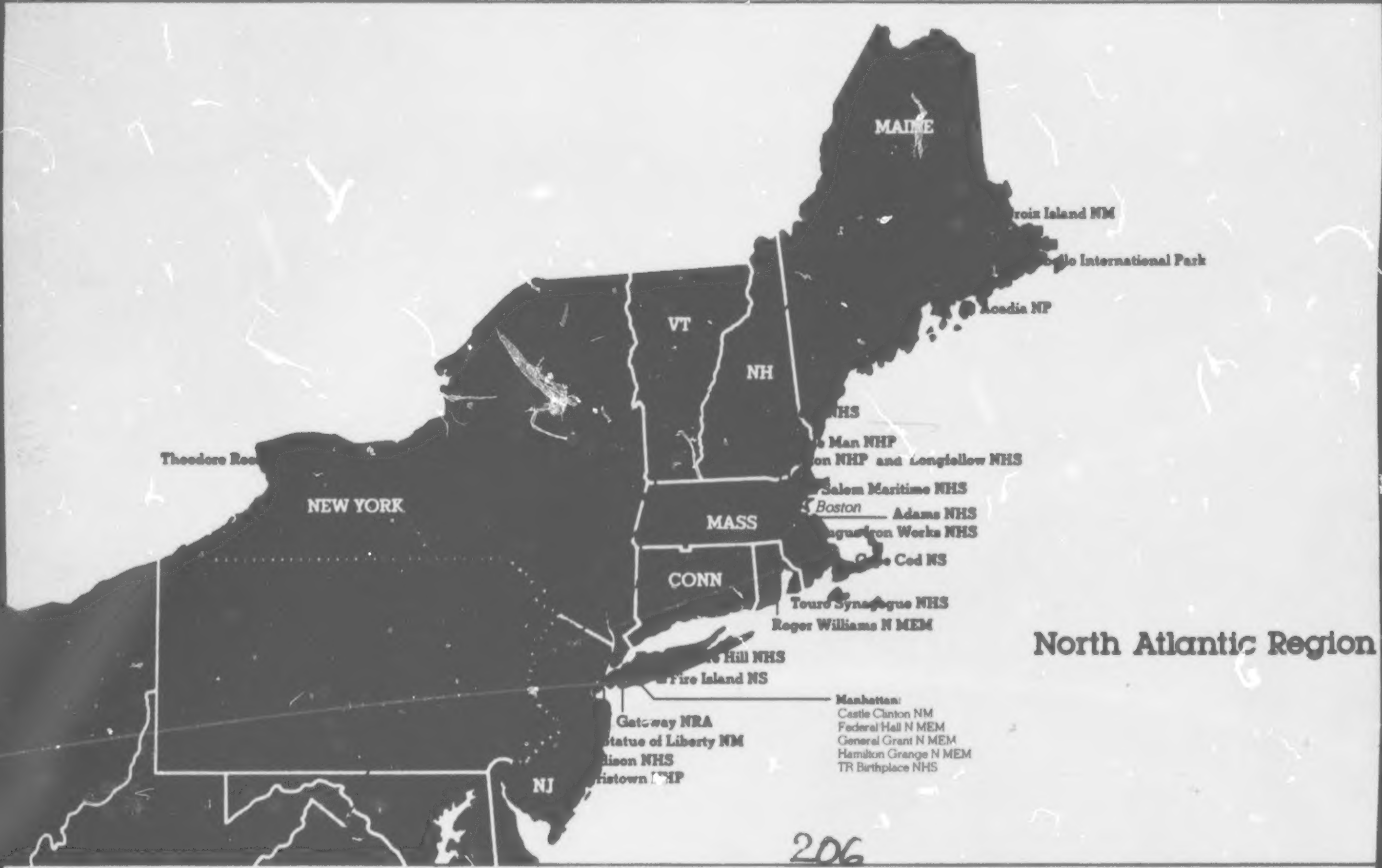
Please send your comments and suggestions to:

"Access National Parks"
Office of Communications
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, DC 20240

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering the wisest use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through the outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to assure that their development is in the best interests of all our people. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in Island Territories under U.S. administration.

NPS 188

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1978   0-250-167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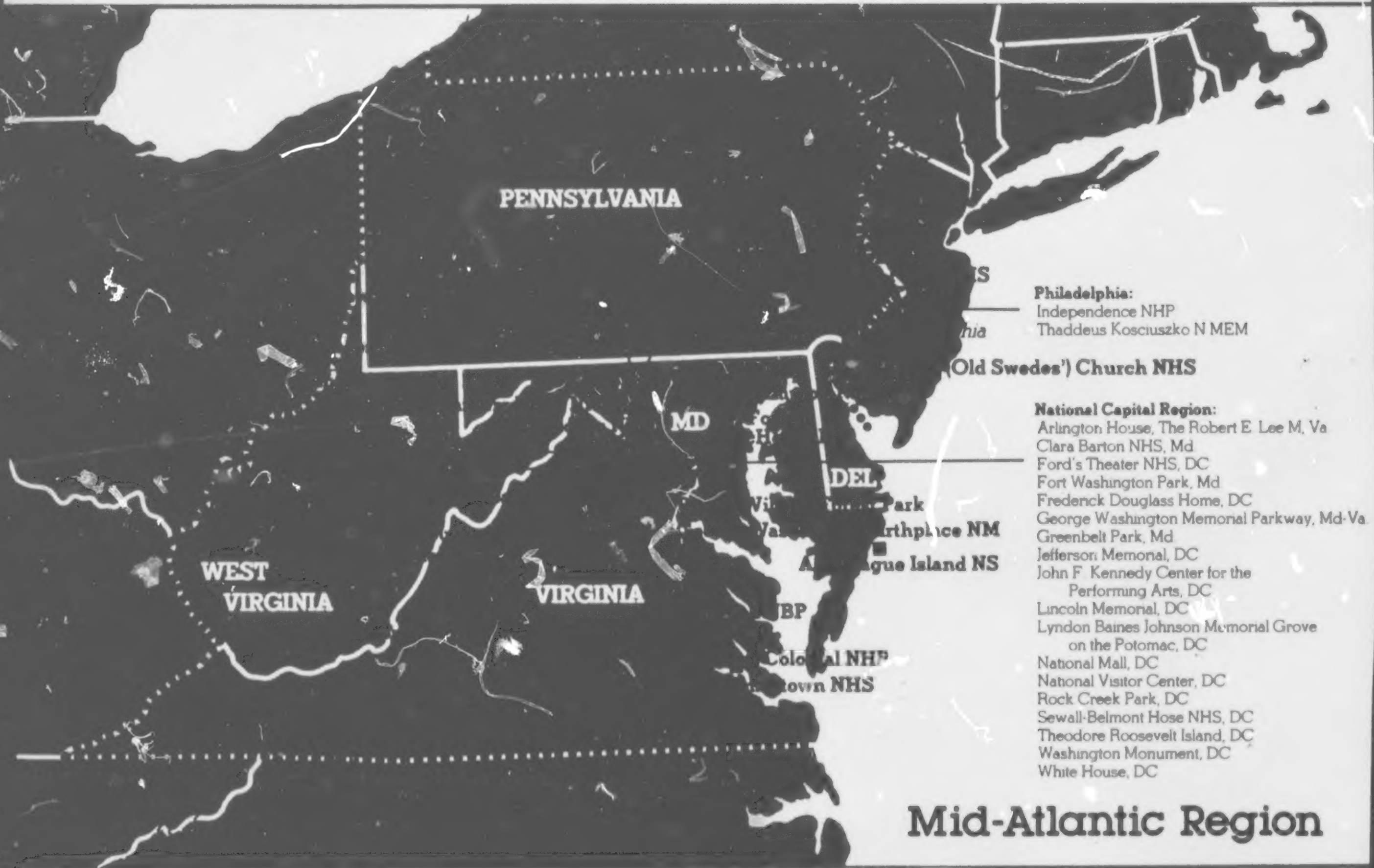
North Atlantic Region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National Capital Region:
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Ford's Theater NHS, DC
Fort Washington Park, Md
Frederick Douglass Home, DC
George Washington Memorial Parkway, Md-Va
Greenbelt Park, Md
Jefferson Memorial, DC
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, DC
Lincoln Memorial, DC
Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove on the Potomac, DC
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Sewall-Belmont Hose NHS, DC
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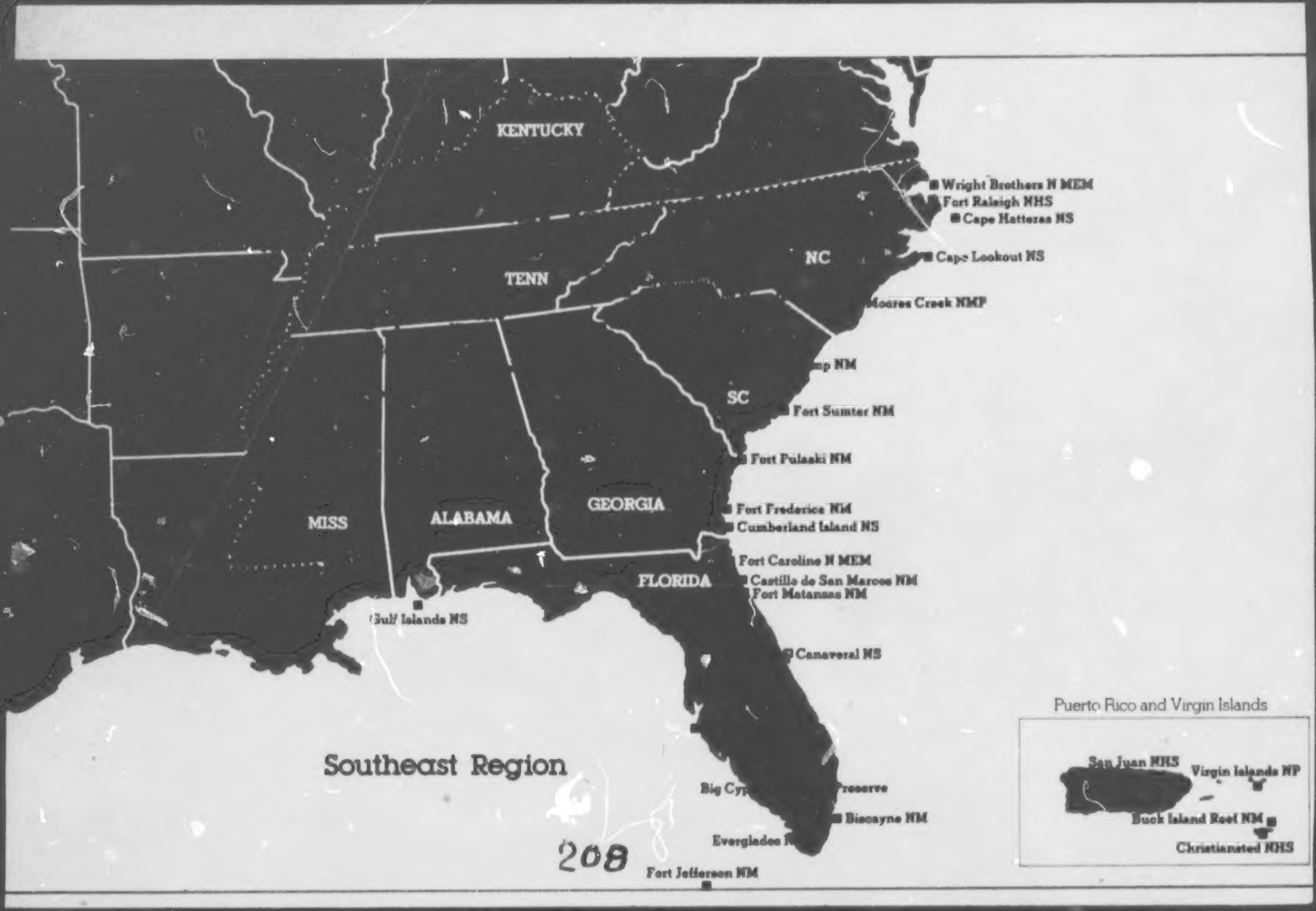
White House, DC

Mid-Atlantic Region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Fort Pulaski NM
Fort Frederica NM
Cumberland Island NS
Fort Caroline N MEM
Castillo de San Marcos NM
Fort Matanzas NM
Gulf Islands NS
Canaveral NS
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Fort Jefferson NM
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San Juan NHS
Virgin Islands NP
Buck Island Reef NM
Christiansted NHS

Southeast Region

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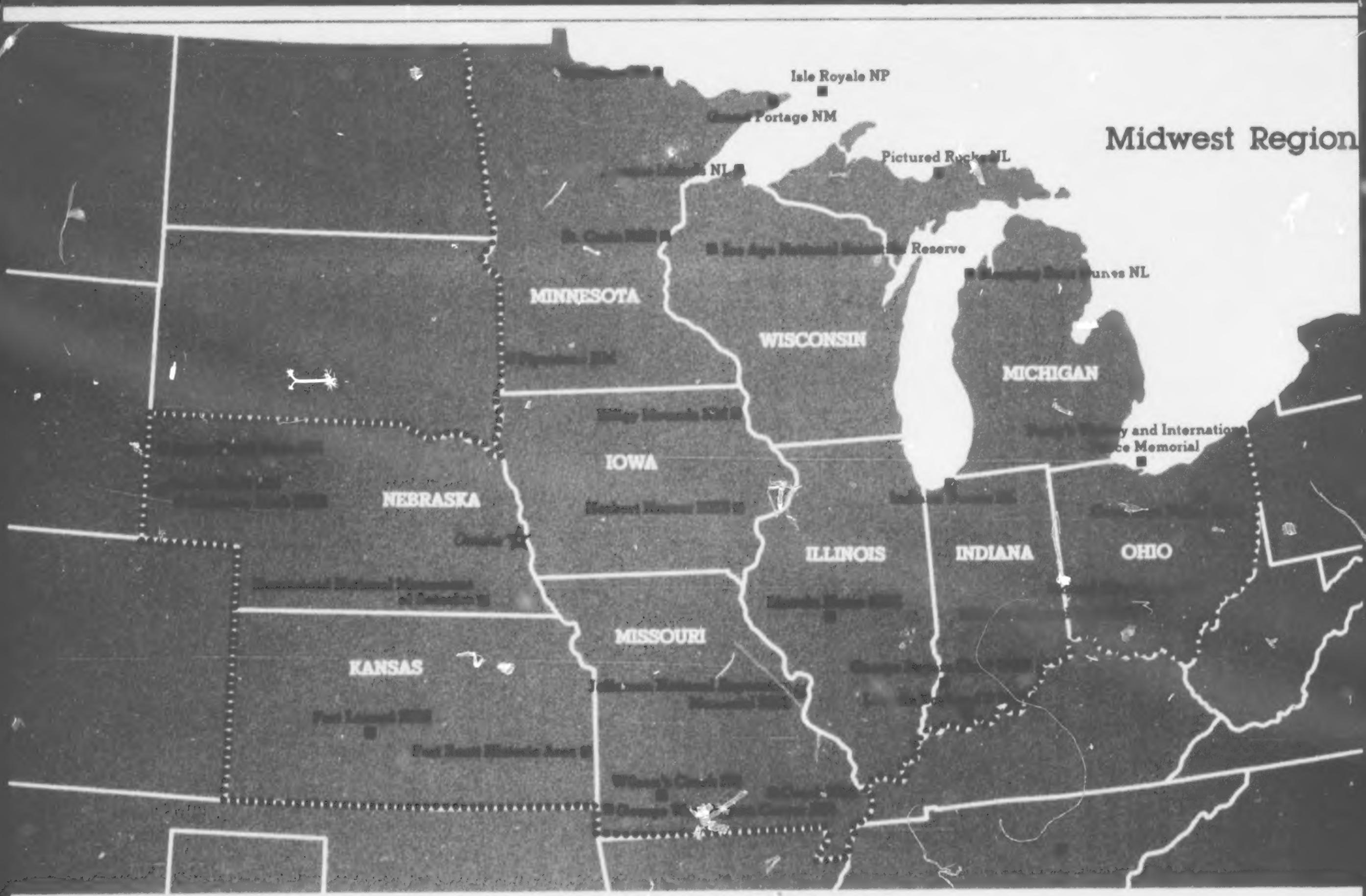
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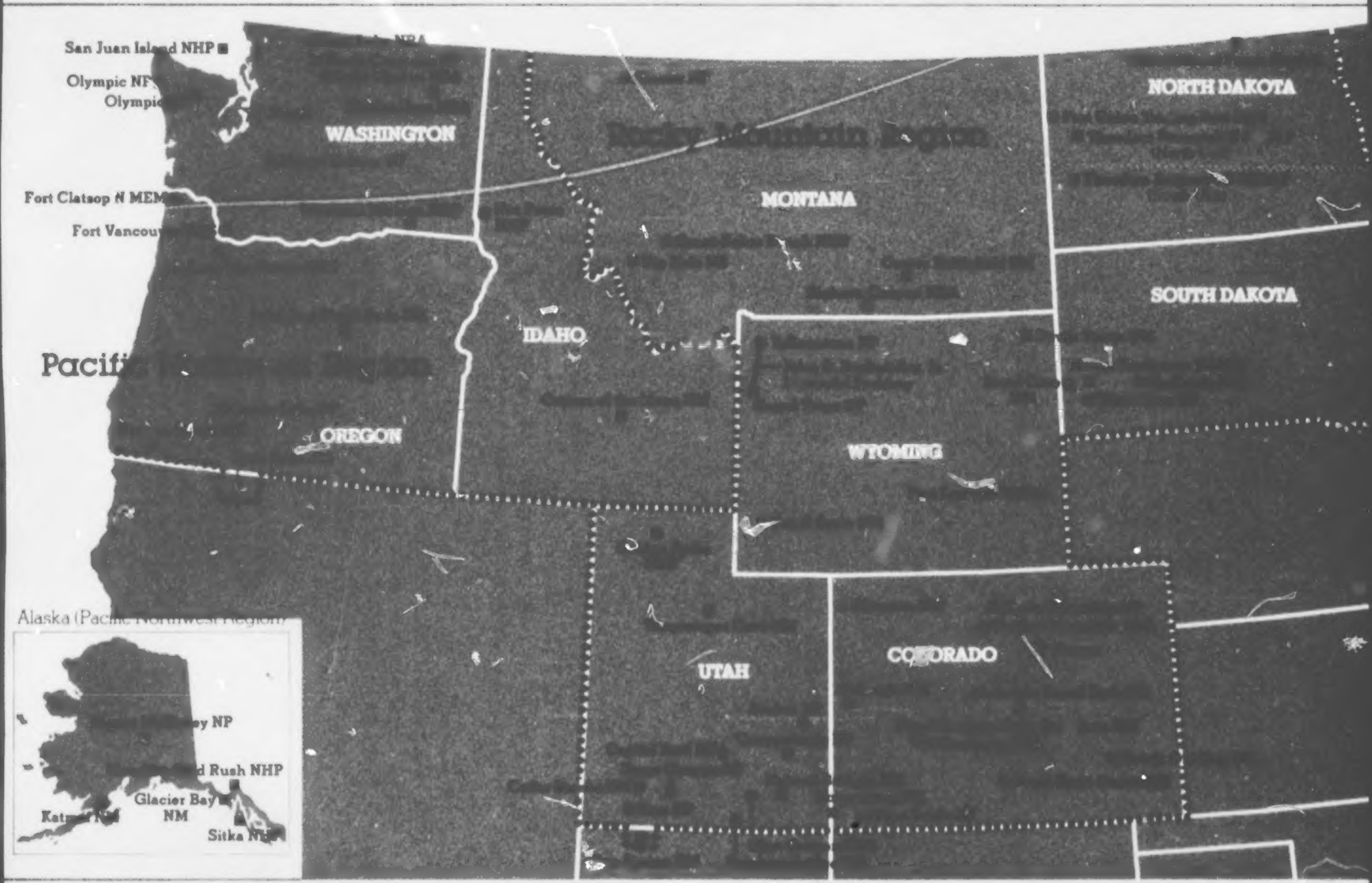
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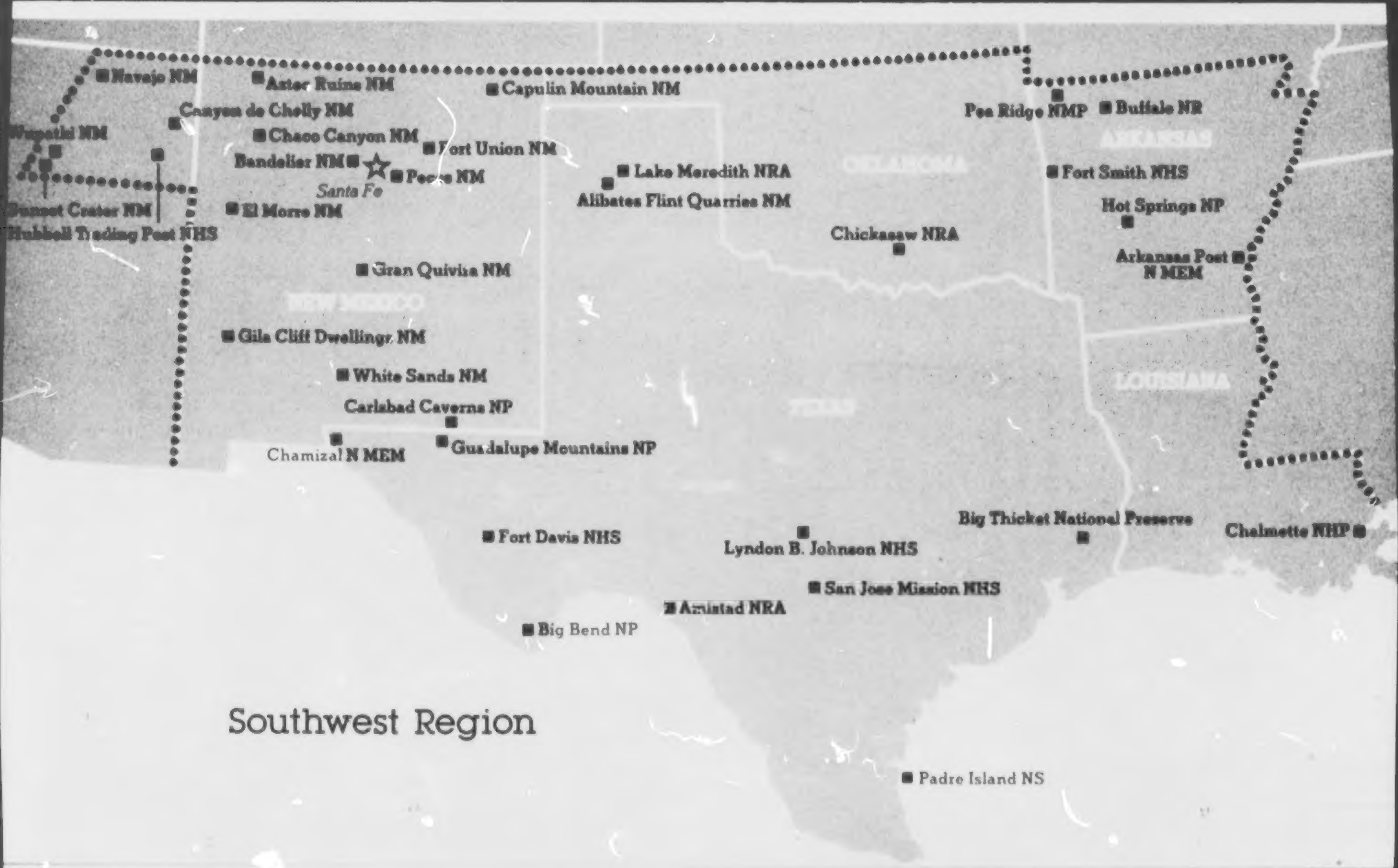
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Wupatki NM
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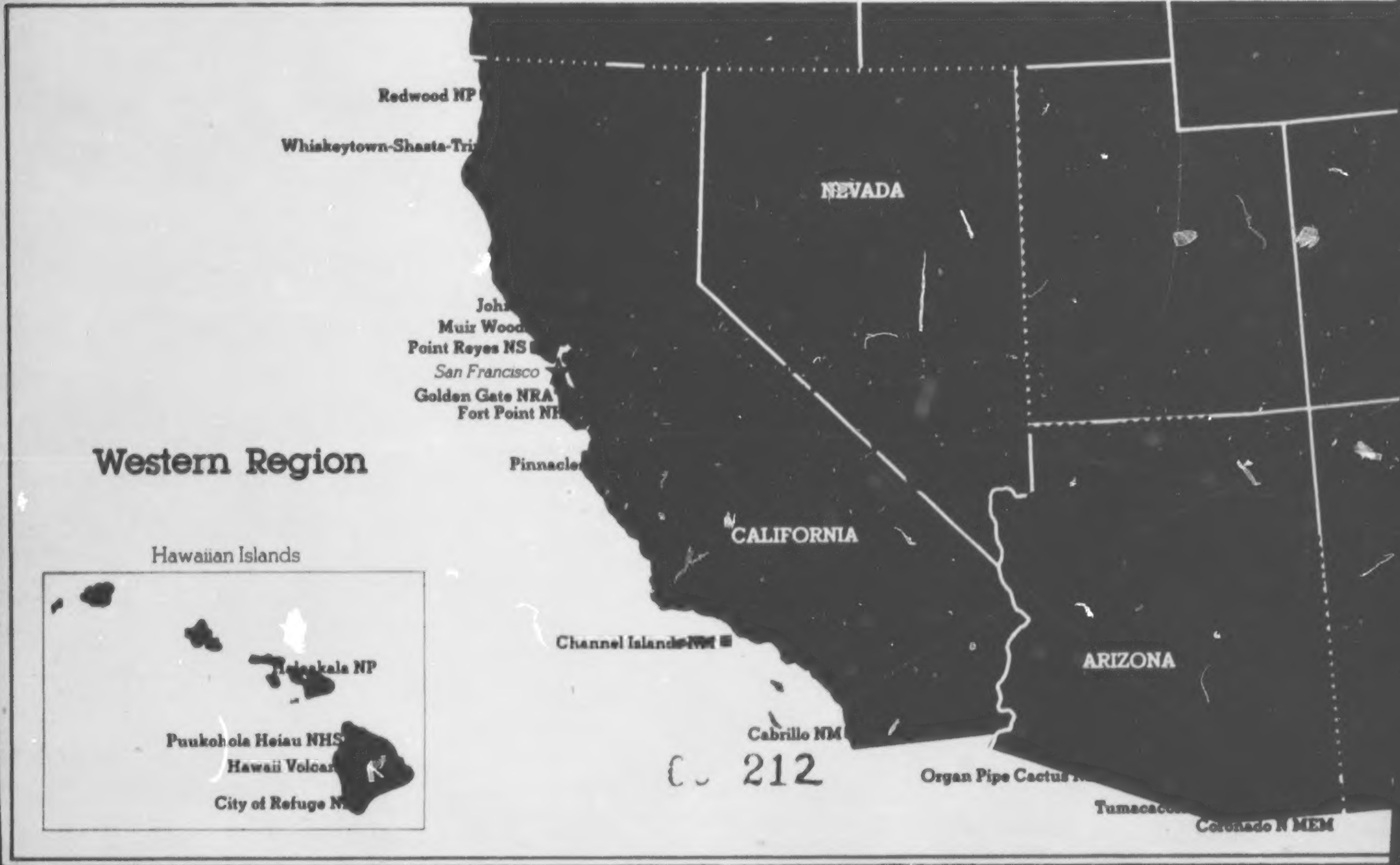
Sunset Crater NM
El Morro NM
Hubbell Trading Post NHS
Lake Meredith NRA
Alibates Flint Quarries NM
OKLAHOMA
Pea Ridge NMP
Buffalo NR
ARKANSAS
Fort Smith NHS
Hot Springs NP
Chickasaw NRA
Arkansas Post N MEM
Gran Quivira NM
NEW MEXICO
Gila Cliff Dwellings NM
White Sands NM
Carlsbad Caverns NP
Chamizal N MEM
Guadalupe Mountains NP
TEXAS
LOUISIANA
Big Thicket National Preserve
Chalmette NHP
Fort Davis NHS
Lyndon B. Johnson NHS
San Jose Mission NHS
Amistad NRA
Big Bend NP
Padre Island NS

Southwest Region


Western Region
Redwood NP
Whiskeytown-Shasta-Tri
Joh
Muir Wood
Point Reyes NS
San Francisco
Golden Gate NRA
Fort Point NH
Pinnacle
NEVADA
CALIFORNIA
ARIZONA
Channel Islands NM
Cabrillo NM
Organ Pipe Cactus N
Tumacac
Coronado N MEM
Hawaiian Islands
Haleakala NP
Puukohola Heiau NHS
Hawaii Volca
City of Refuge N

C 212